

FIG. 1A



FIG. 1B



FIG. 1C



FIG. 1D



FIG. 1E

FIG. 2A

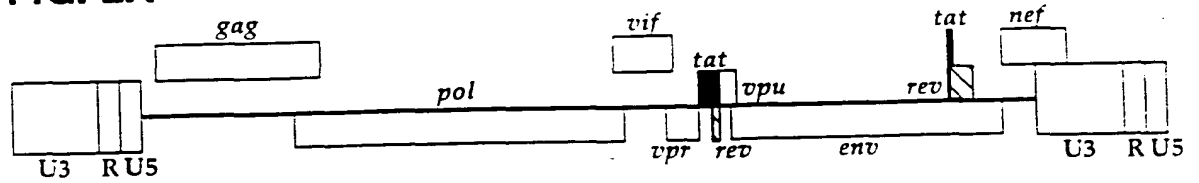


FIG. 2B

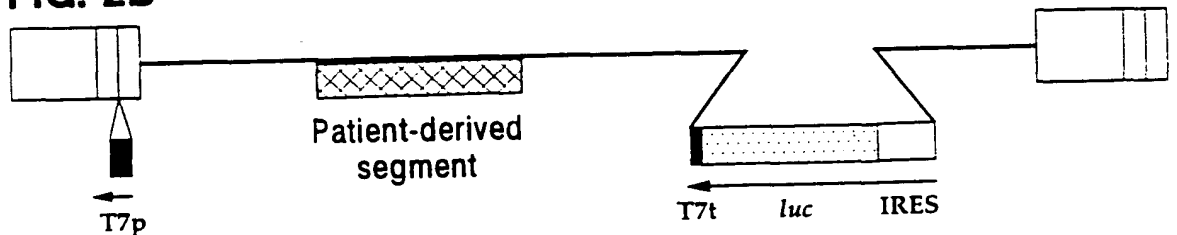


FIG. 2C

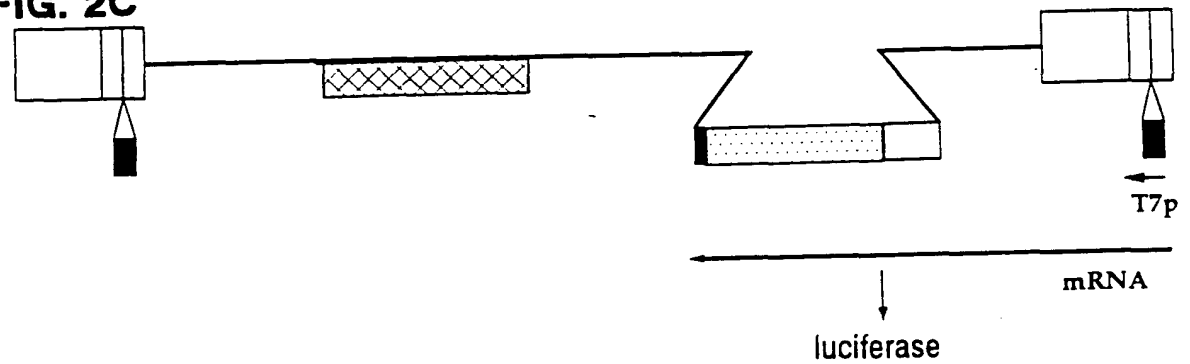


FIG. 2D

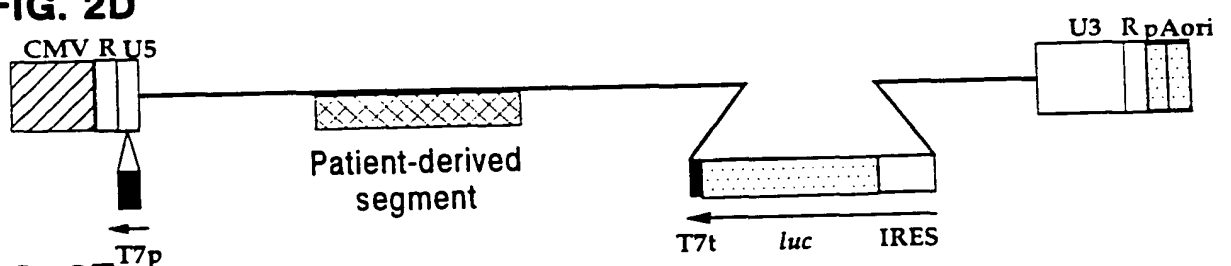
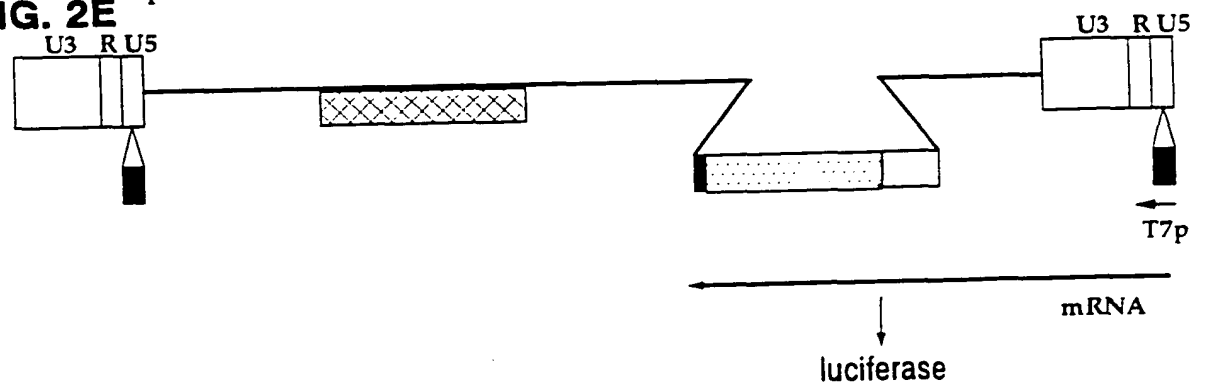


FIG. 2E



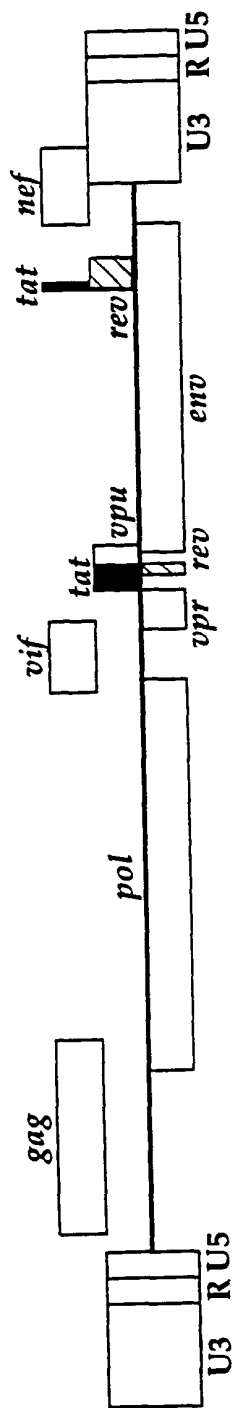


FIG. 3A

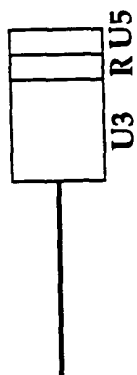


FIG. 3B

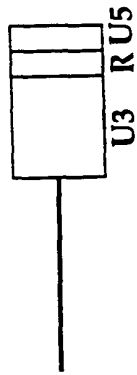


FIG. 3C

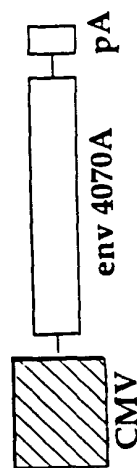
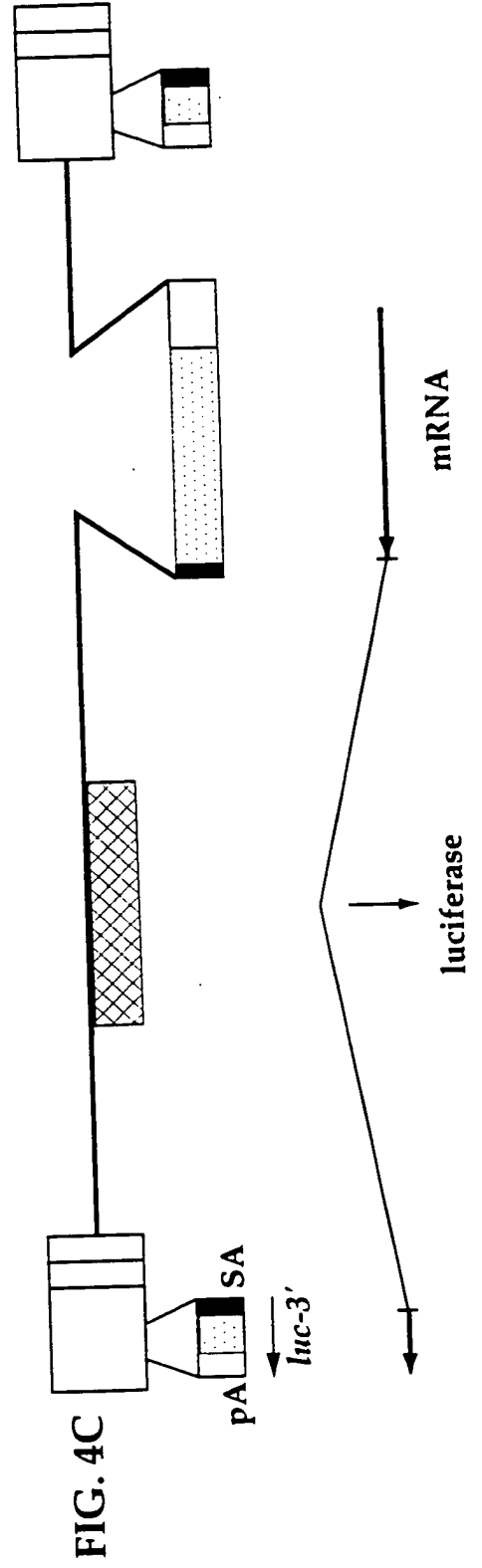
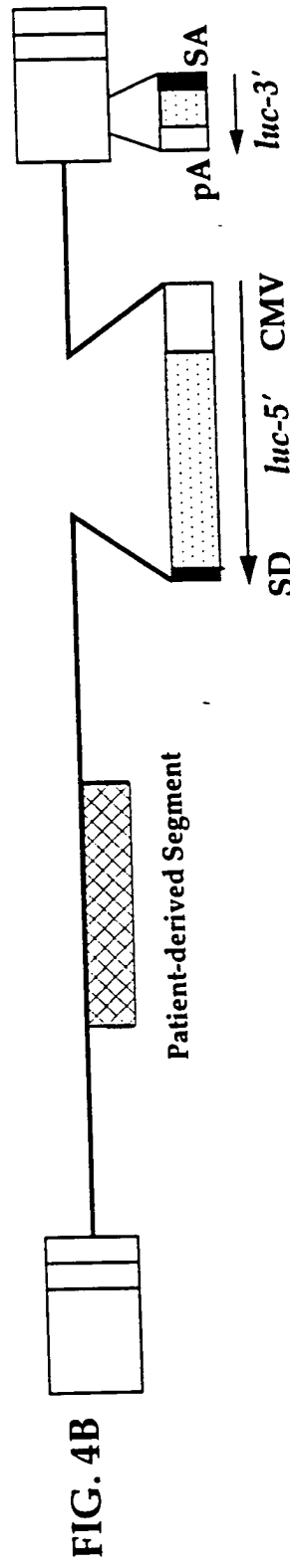
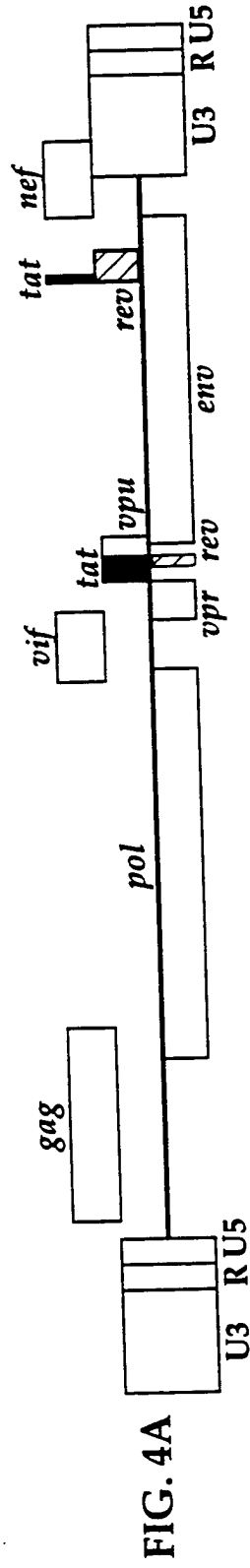
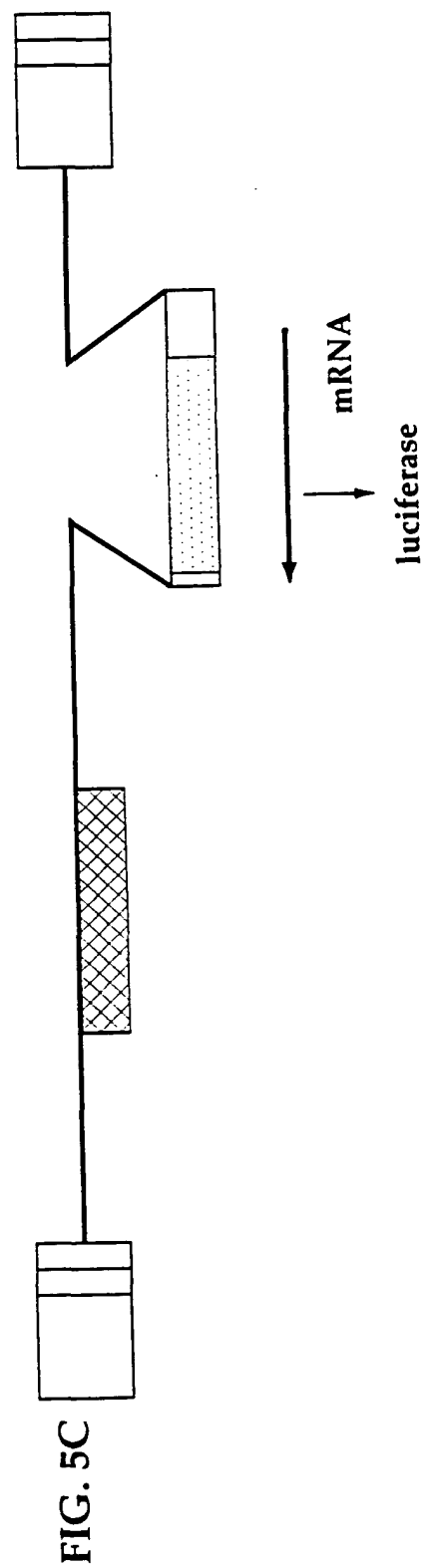
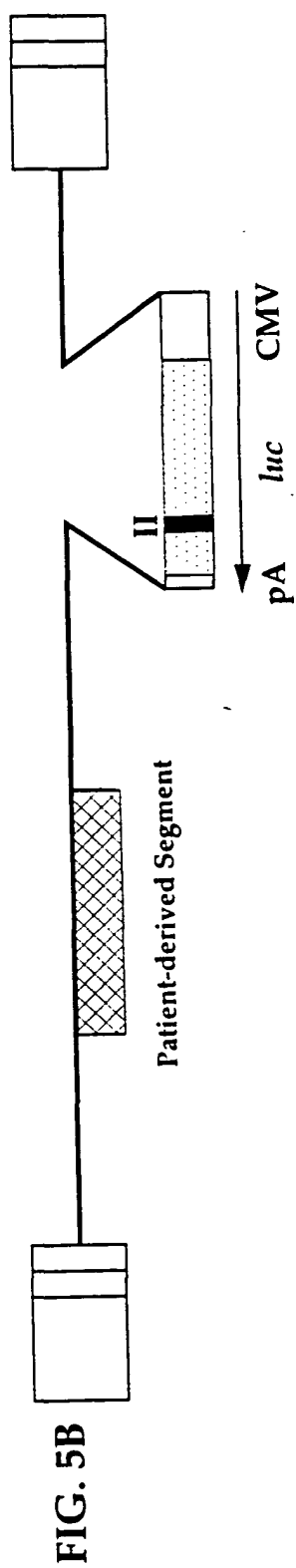
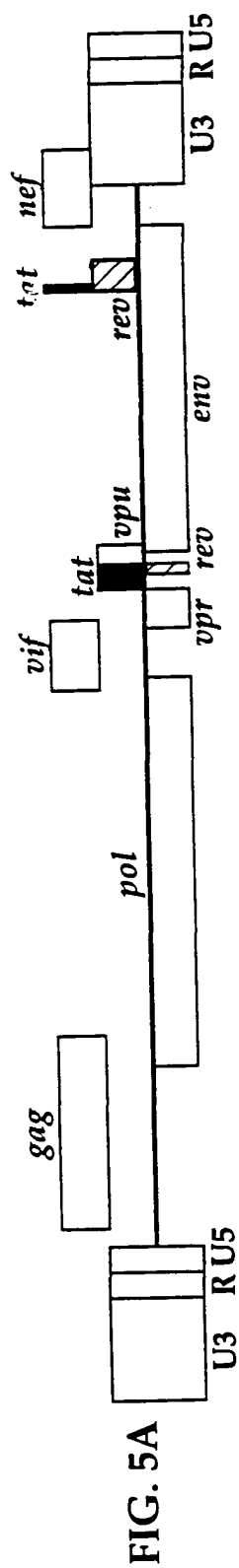


FIG. 3D





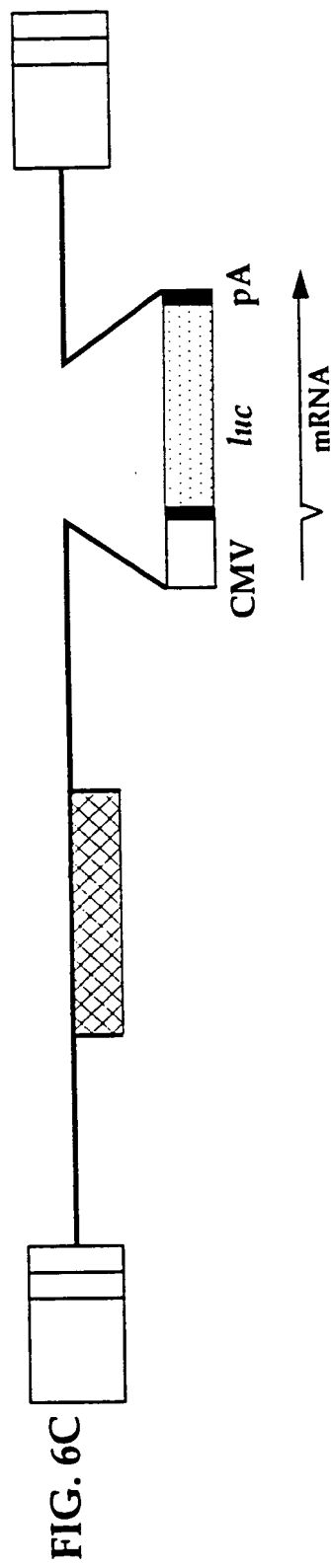
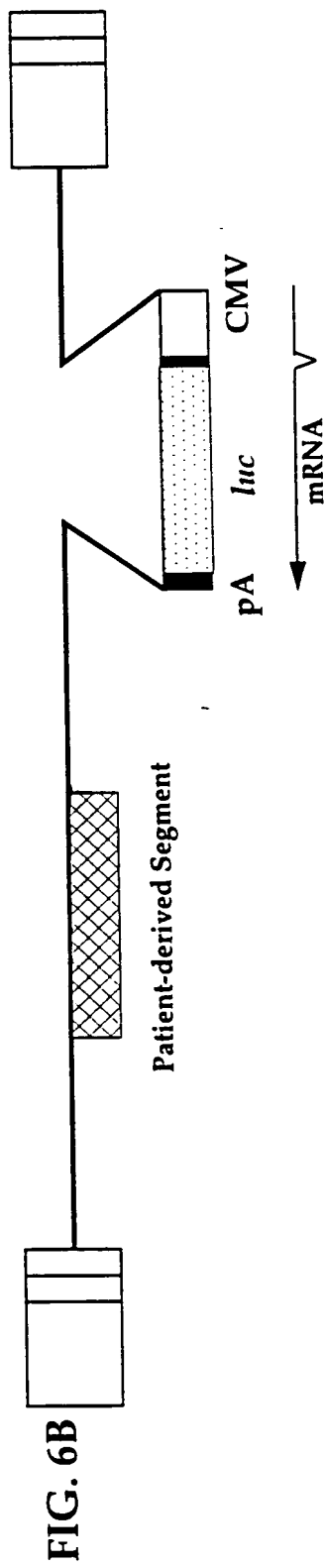
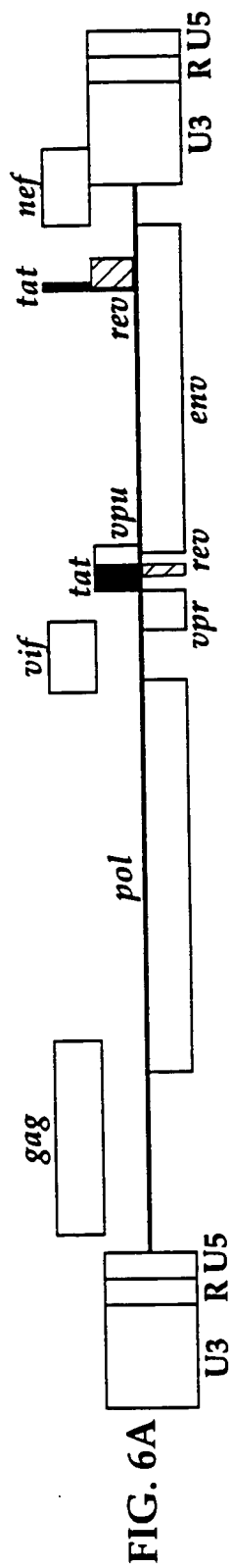


FIG. 7A

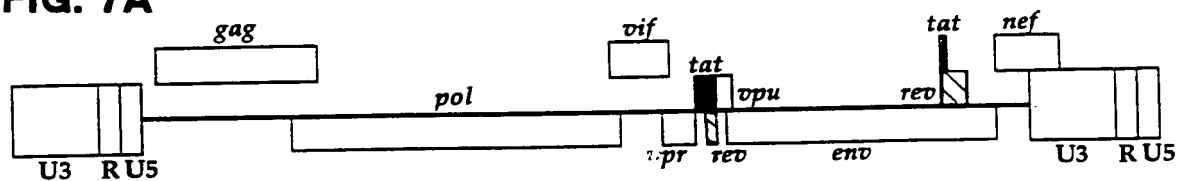


FIG. 7B

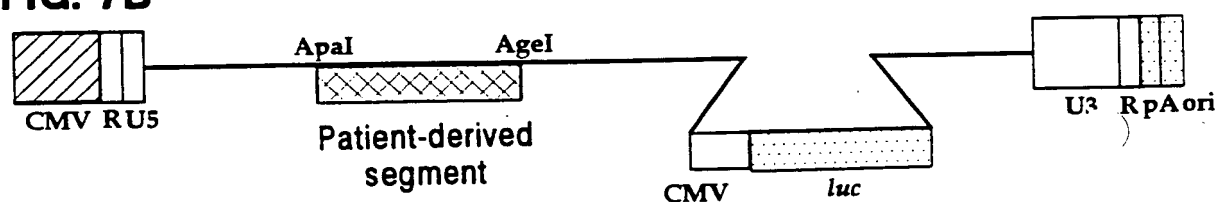


FIG. 7C

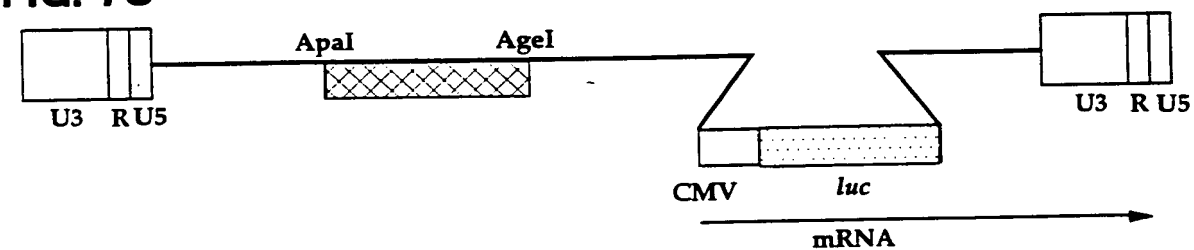


FIG. 7D

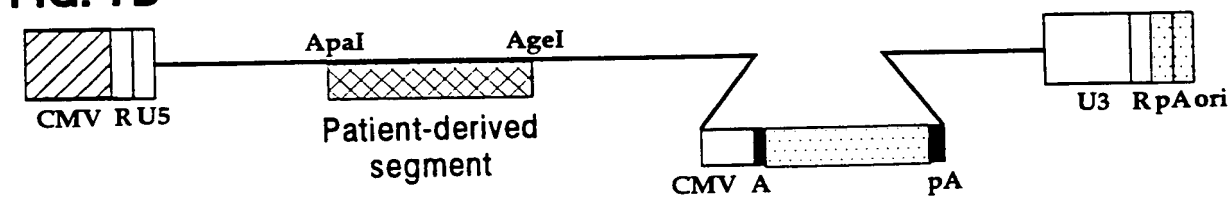


FIG. 7E

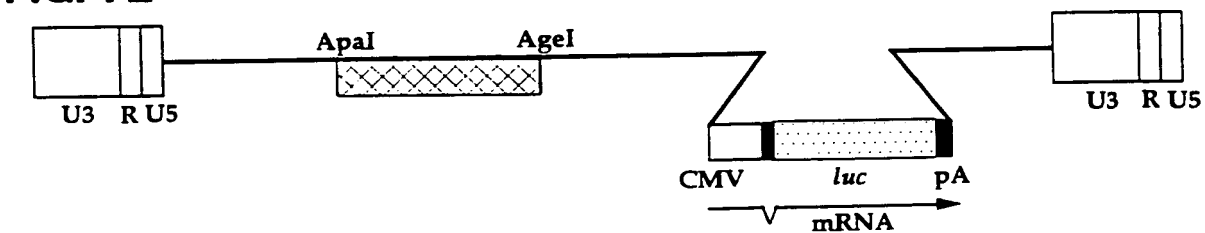


FIG. 8A

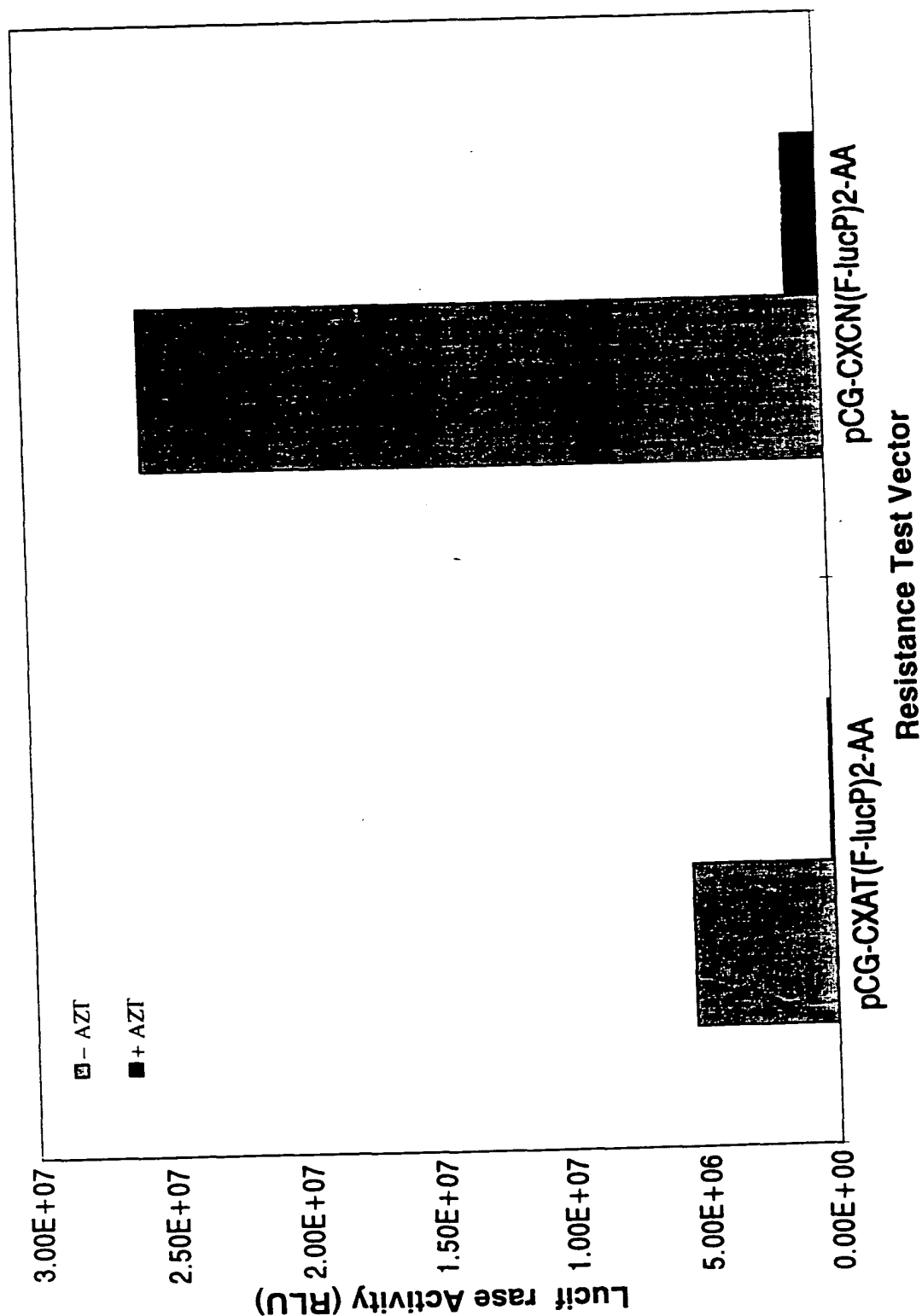
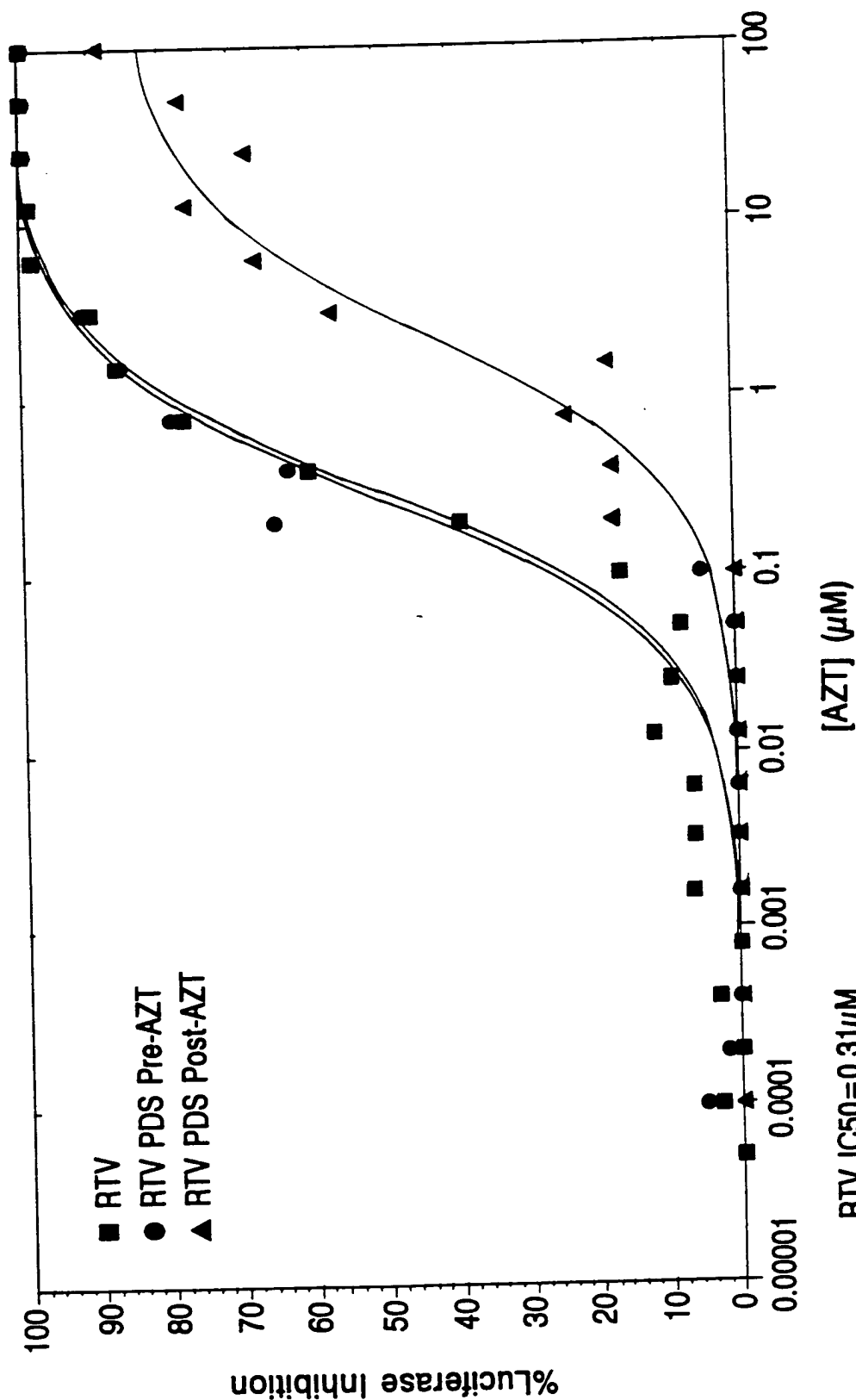


FIG. 8B

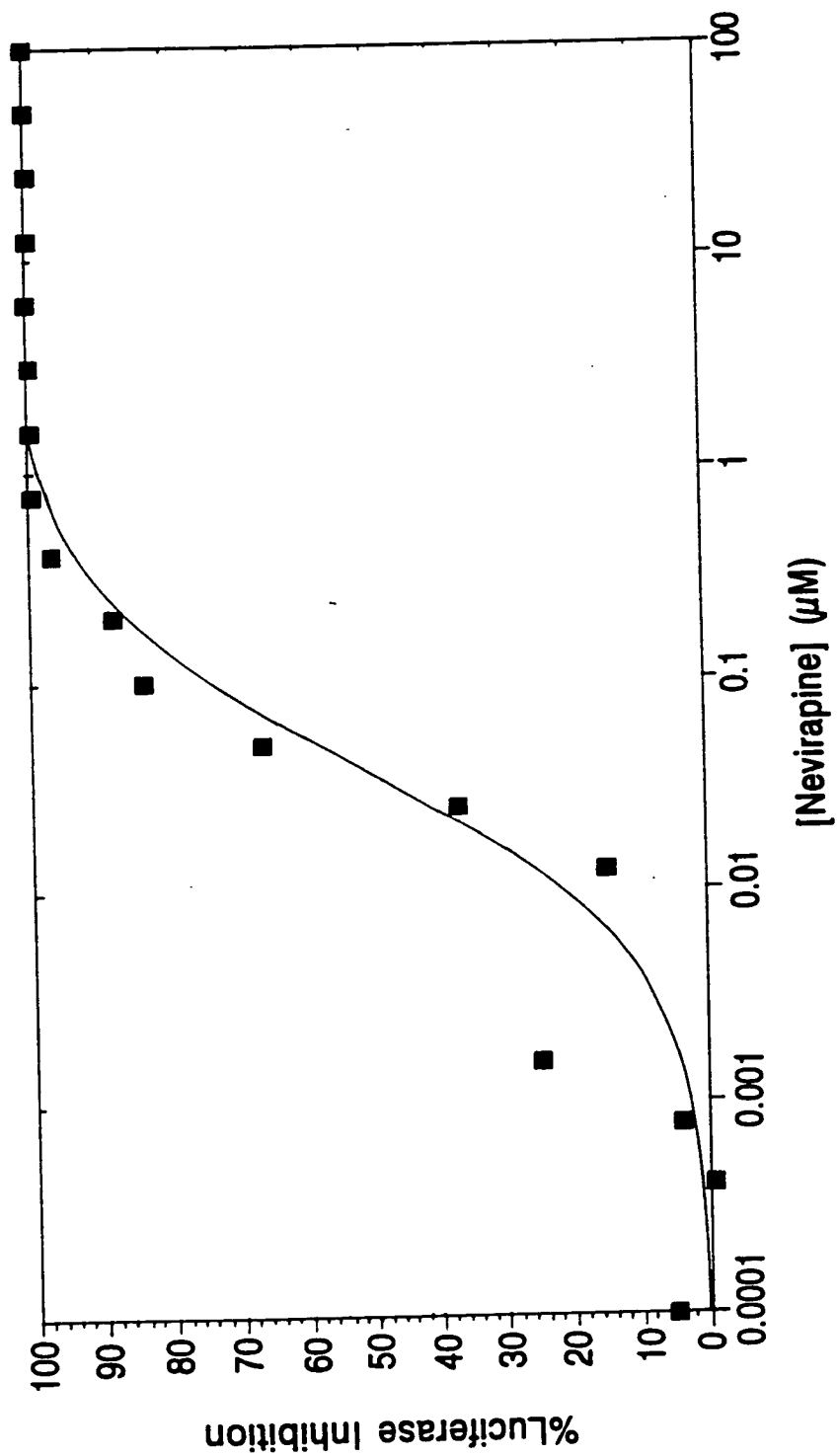


RTV IC₅₀=0.31μM

RTV PDS Pre-AZT IC₅₀=0.28μM

RTV PDS Post-AZT IC₅₀=2.2μM

FIG. 8C



IC50=0.04μM

Figure 1 is a graph showing the effect of Indinavir on the luciferase activity of HIV-1. The y-axis represents '% Luciferase Inhibition' (0 to 100) and the x-axis represents '[Indinavir] (μM)' on a logarithmic scale (0.0000001 to 10). The data points show a sigmoidal inhibition curve, fitted with a non-linear regression line.

[Indinavir] (μM)	% Luciferase Inhibition
0.0000001	0
0.0000002	2
0.0000005	5
0.000001	10
0.000002	25
0.000005	45
0.00001	50
0.00002	45
0.00005	35
0.0001	25
0.0002	15
0.0005	10
0.001	8
0.002	7
0.005	6
0.01	5
0.02	4
0.05	3
0.1	2
0.2	1
0.5	0.5
1	0.2
2	0.1
5	0.05
10	0.02

FIG. 9A

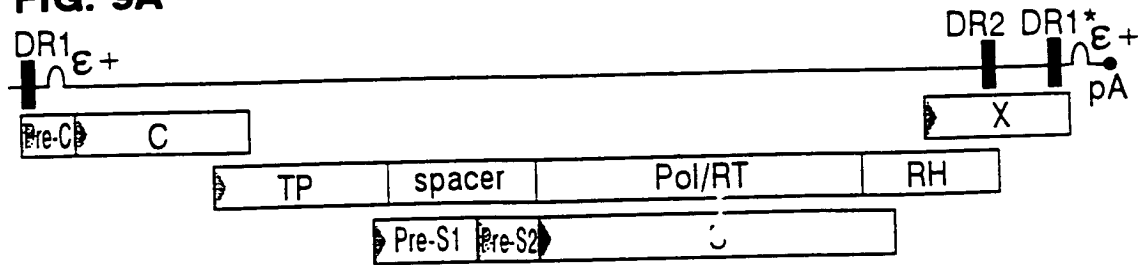


FIG. 9B

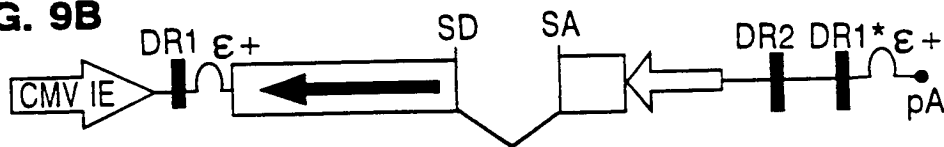


FIG. 9C

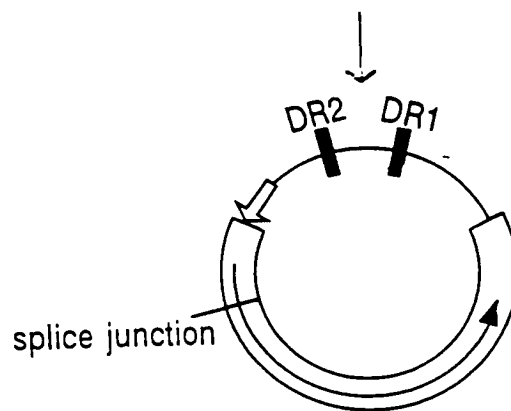


FIG. 9D

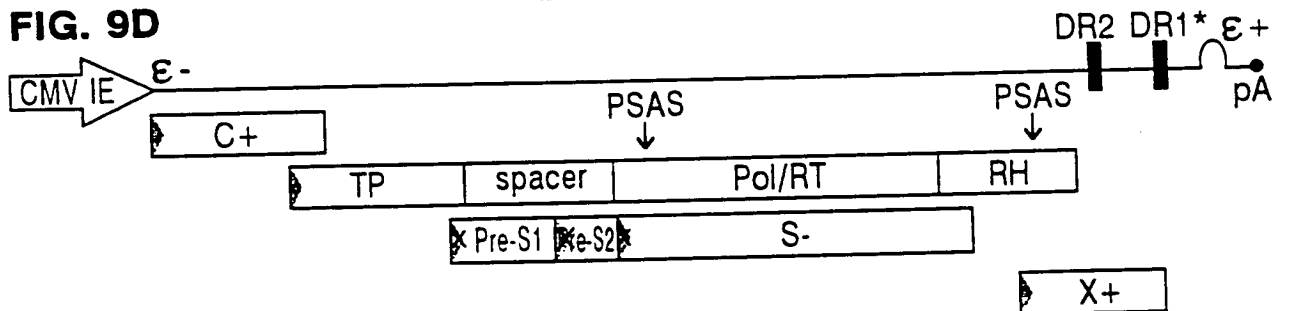
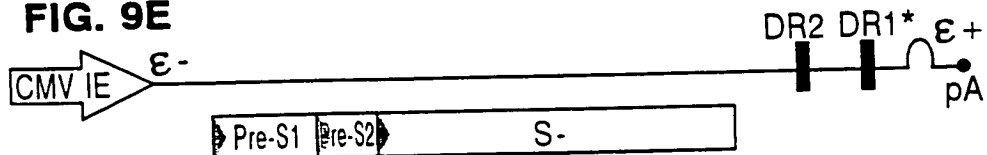


FIG. 9E



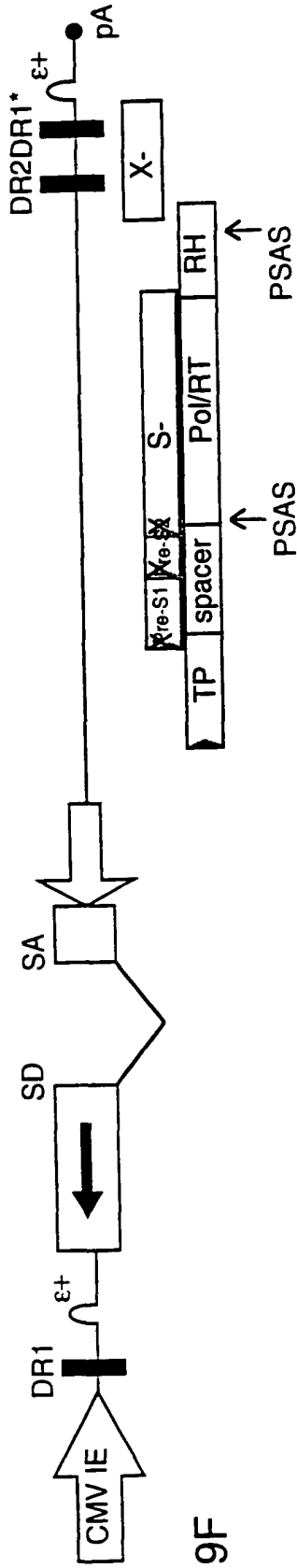


Fig. 9F

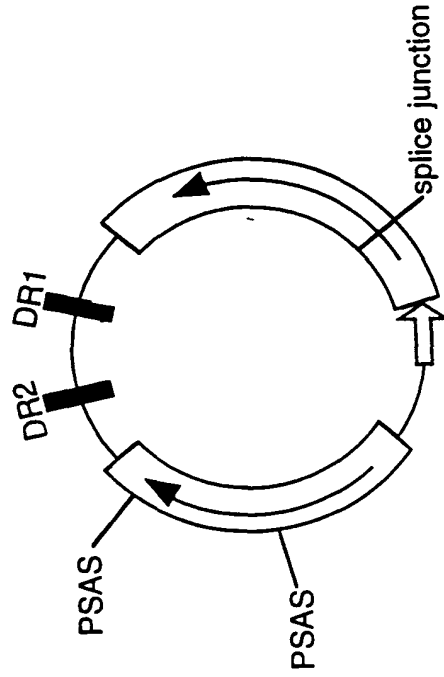


Fig. 9G

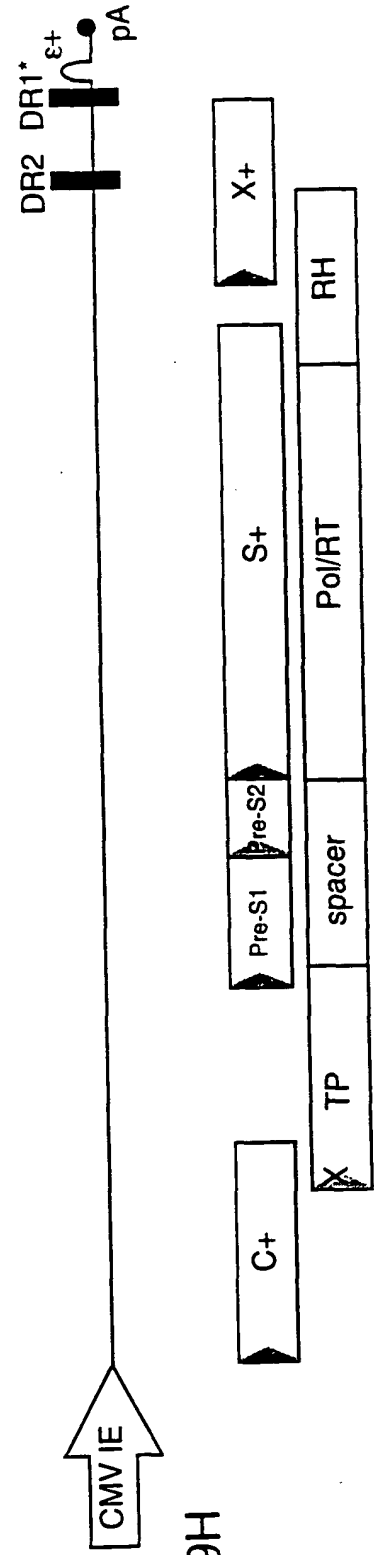


Fig. 9H

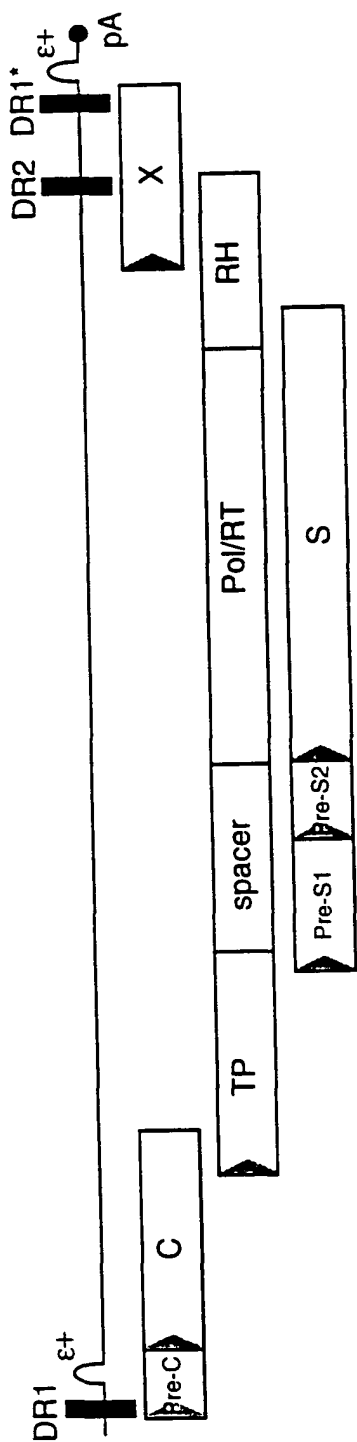


Fig. 10A

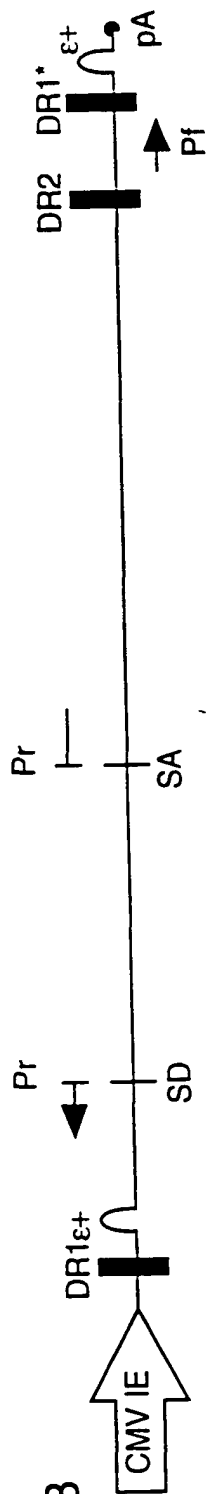


Fig. 10B

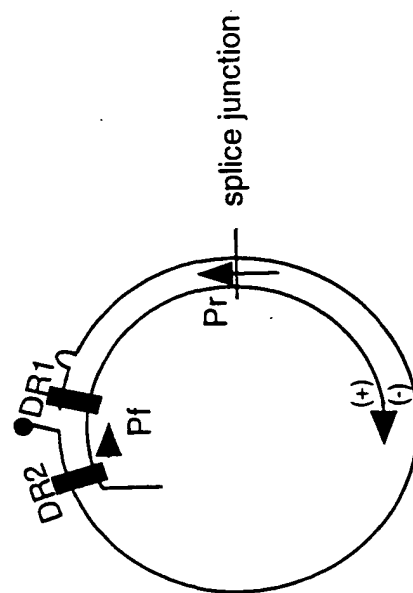


Fig. 10C

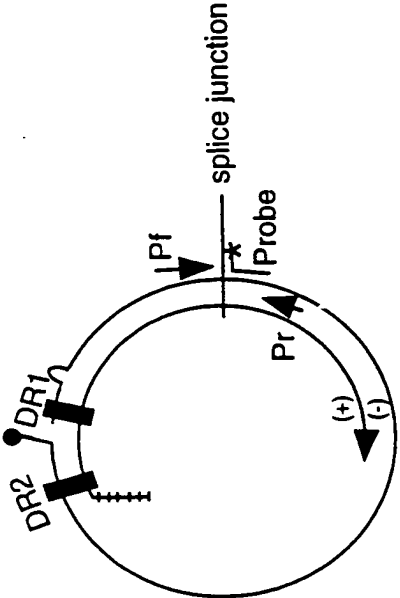
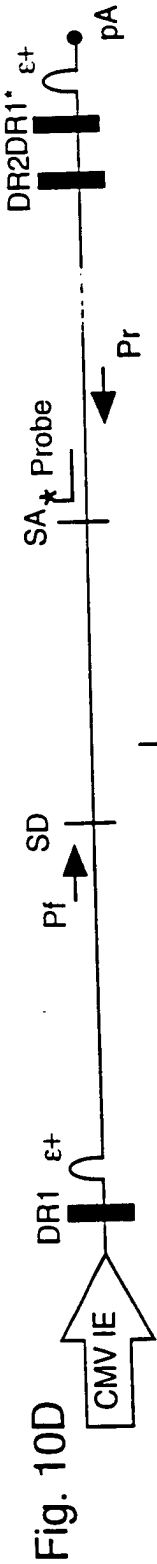


Fig. 10E

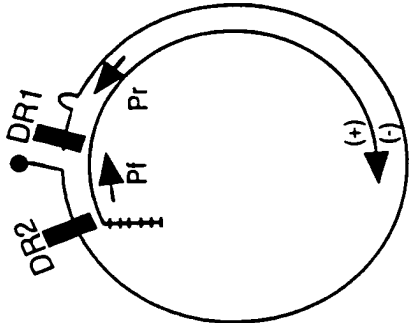
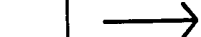


Fig. 10G

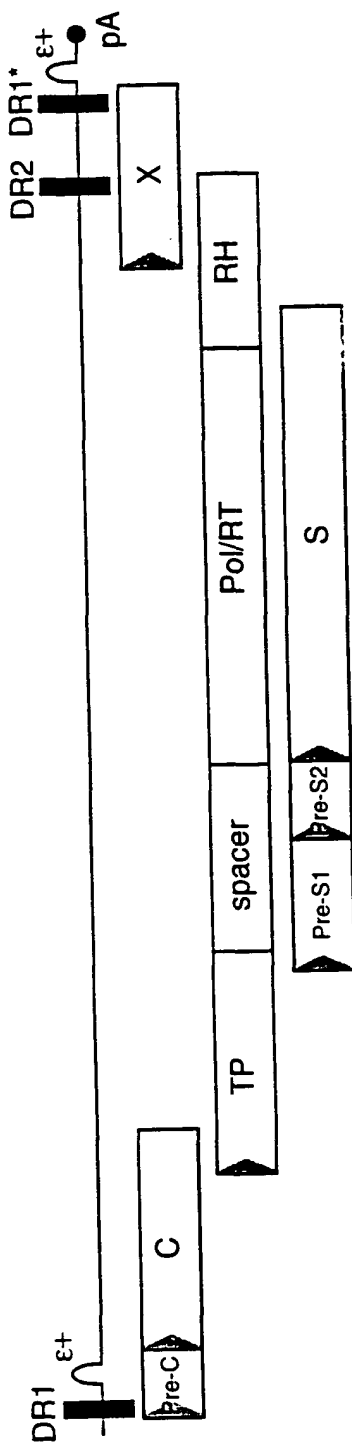


FIG. 11A

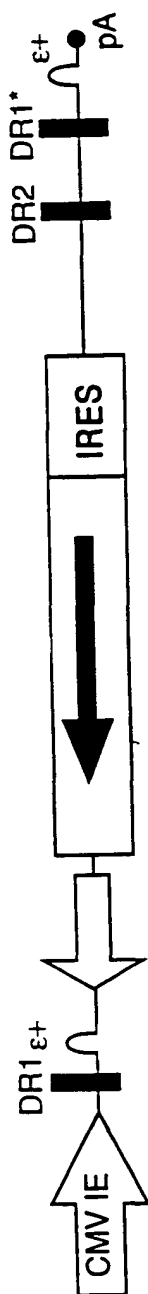


Fig. 11B

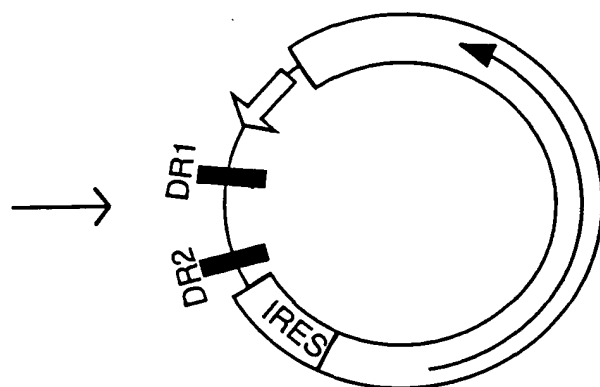


Fig. 11C

Fig. 11D

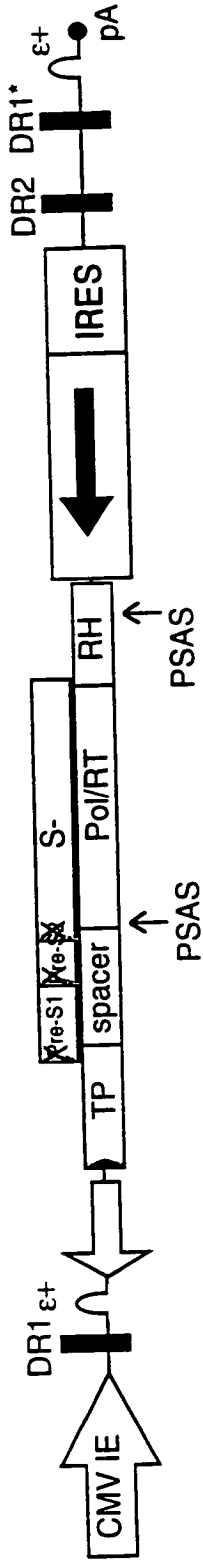


Fig. 11D

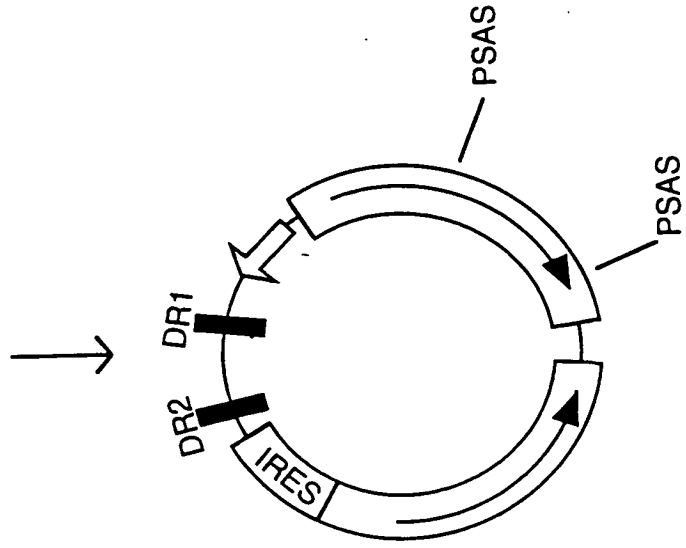
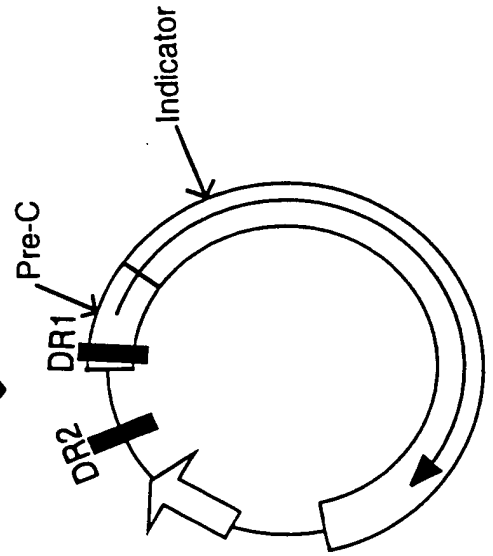
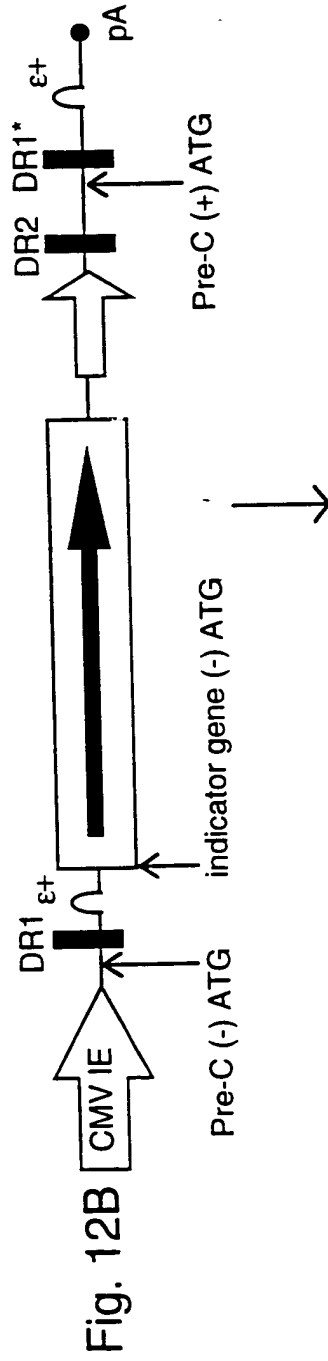
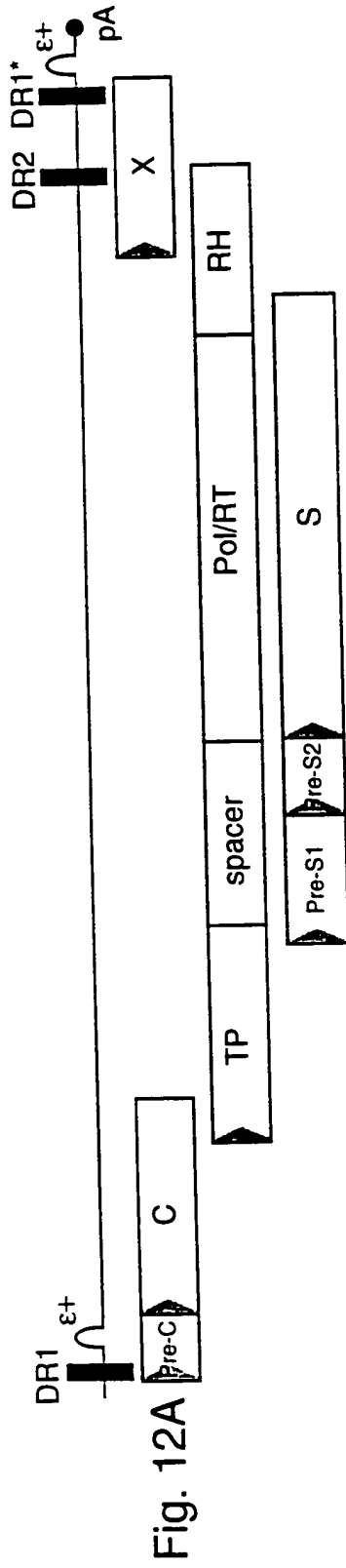


Fig. 11E

[illegible]

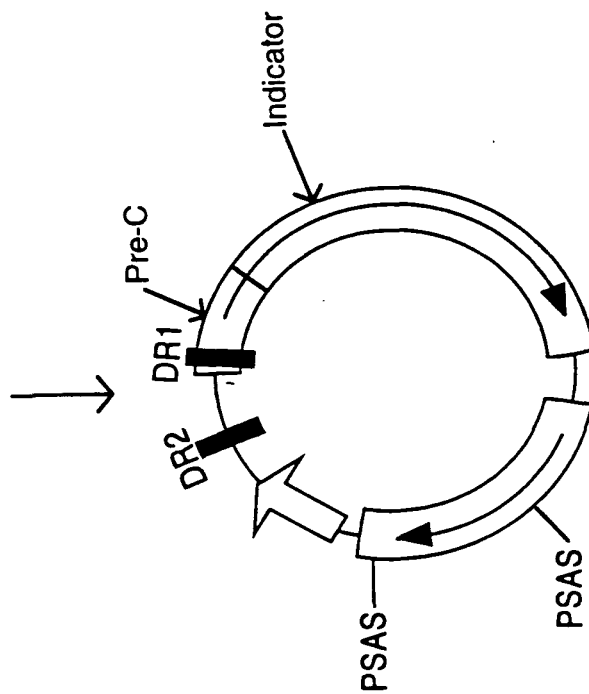
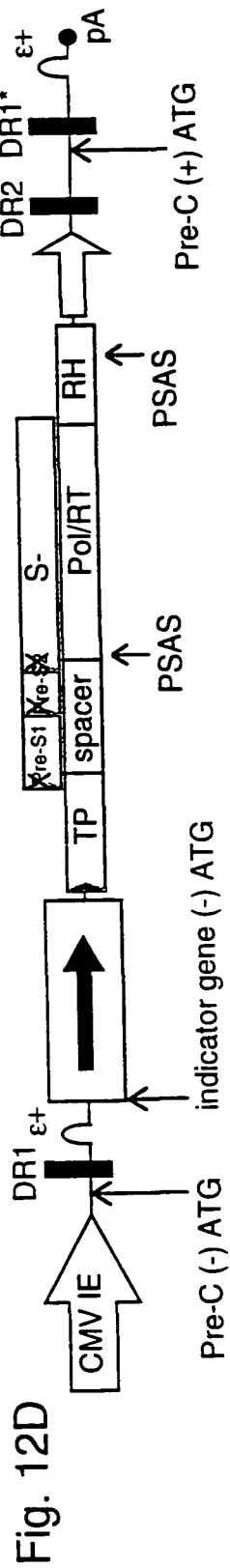


Fig. 13A

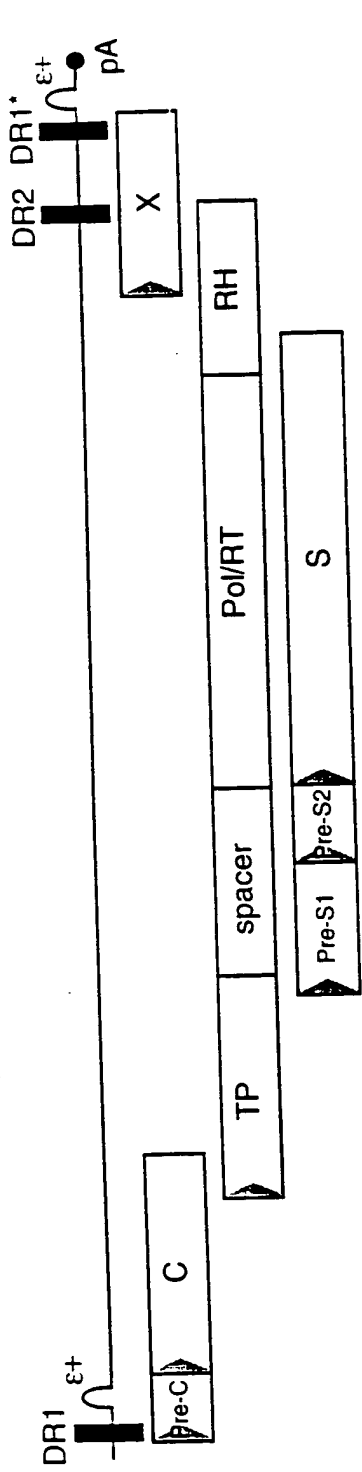


Fig. 13A

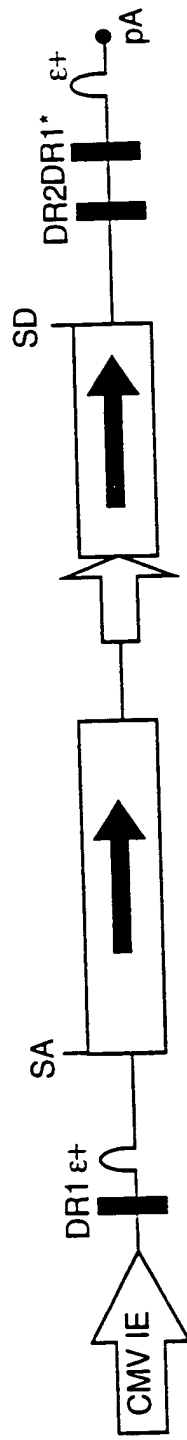


Fig. 13B

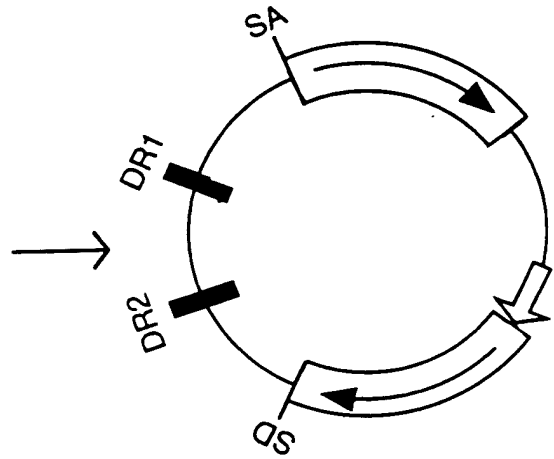


Fig. 13C

FIG. 13D

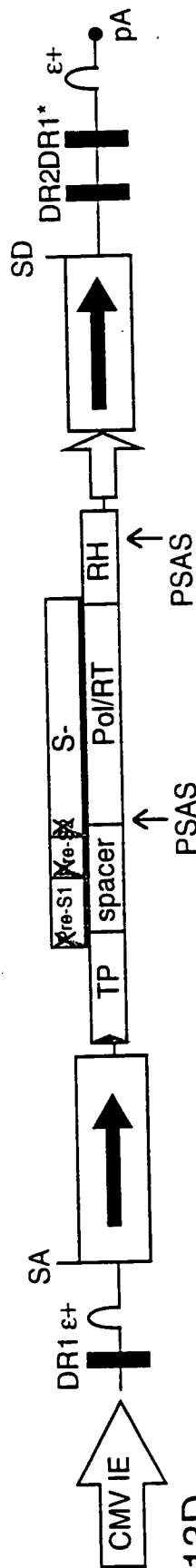


Fig. 13D

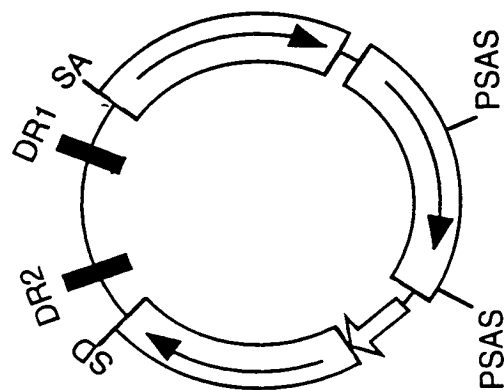
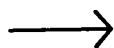


FIG. 13E

Fig. 14A

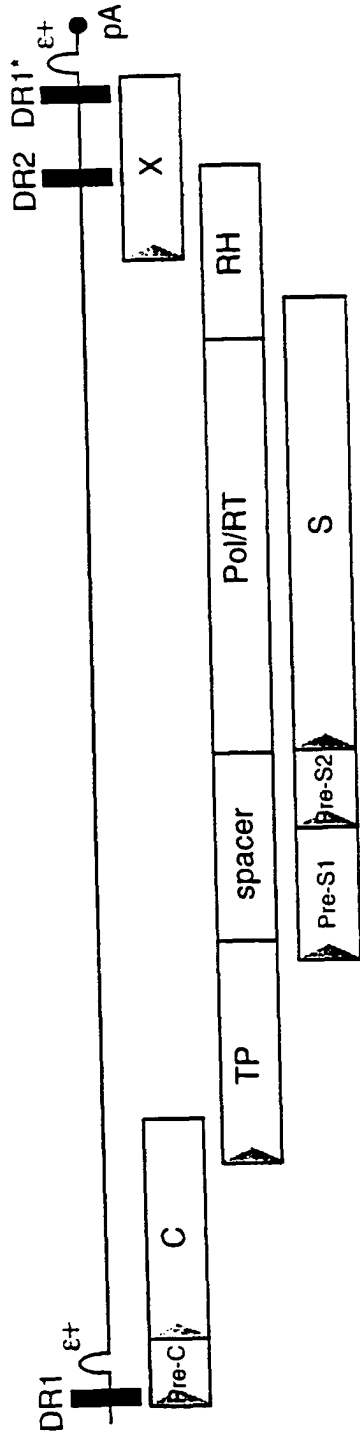


Fig. 14A



Fig. 14B

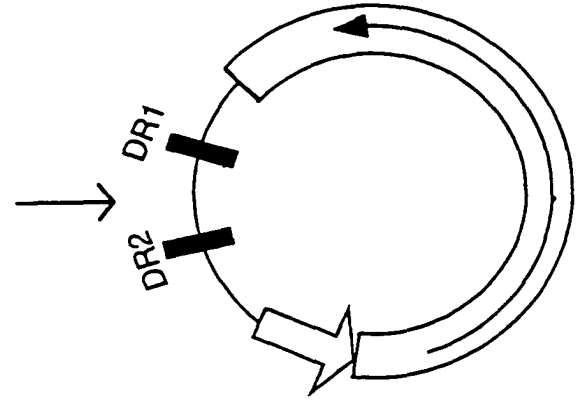


Fig. 14C

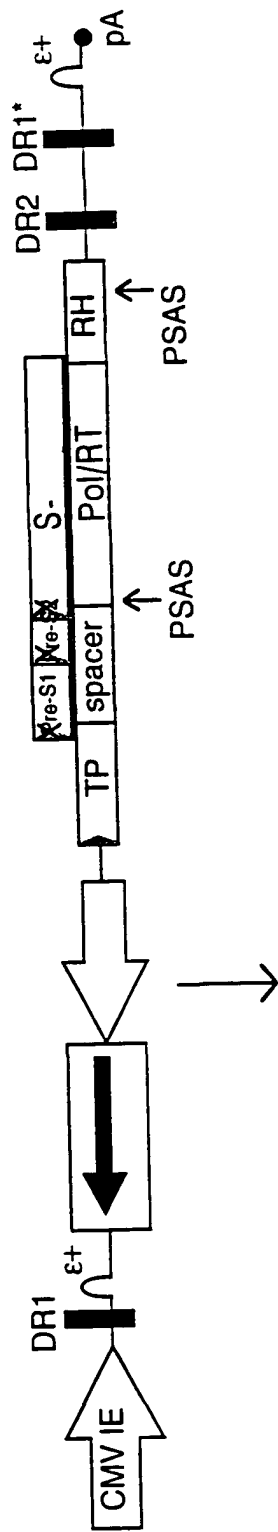


Fig. 14D

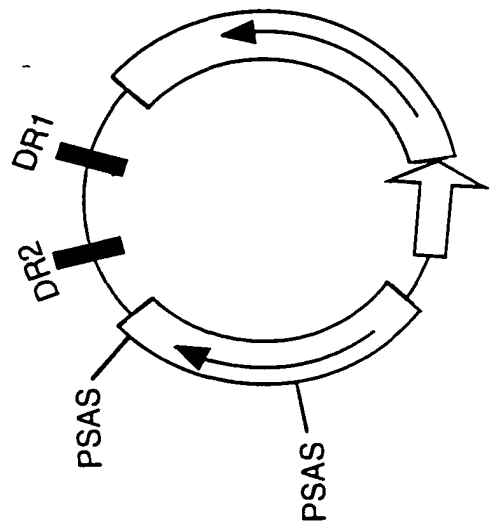


Fig. 14E

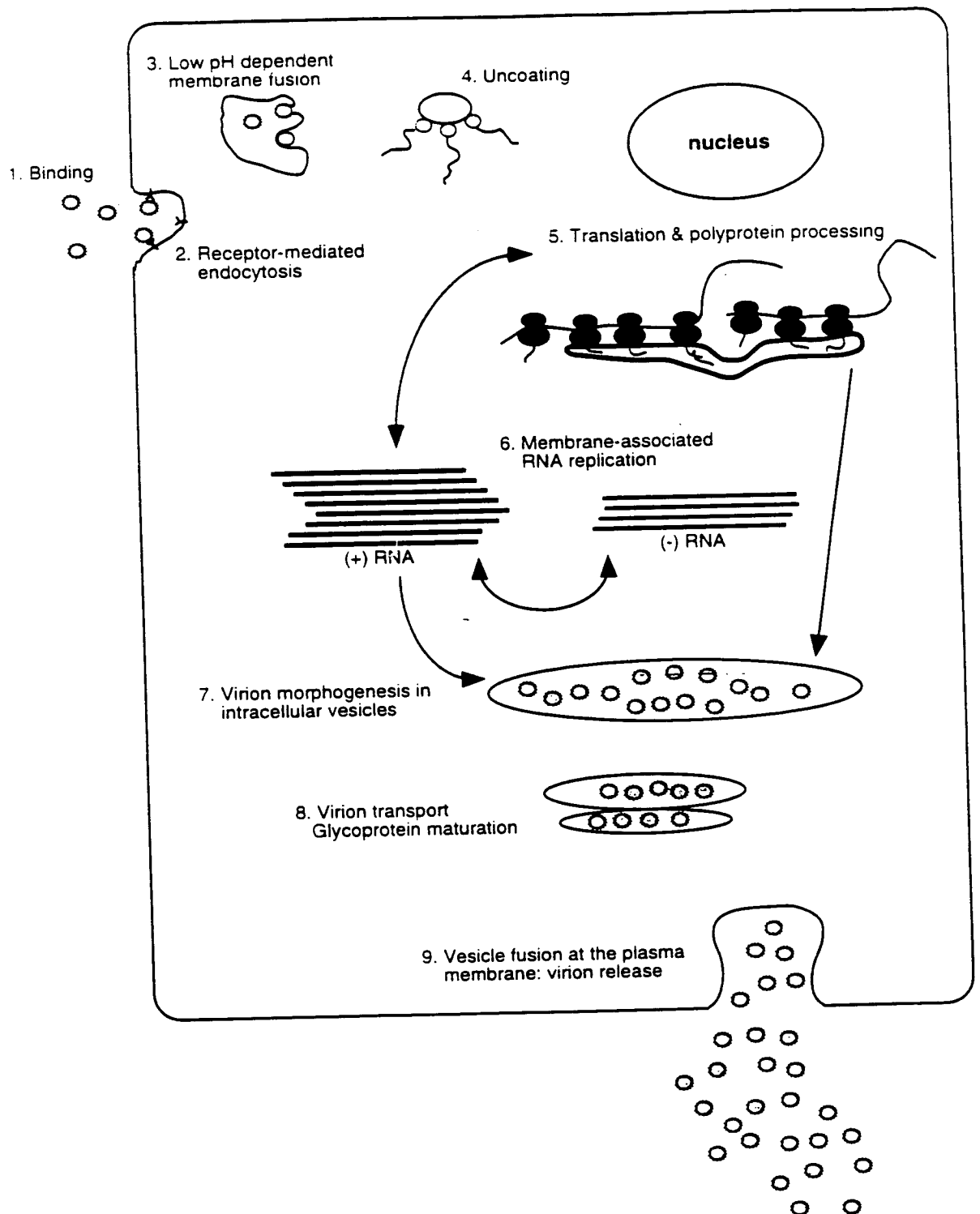
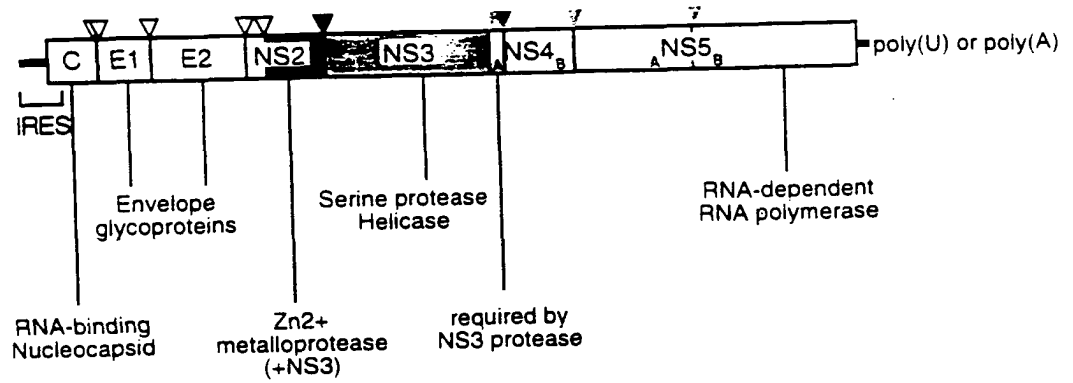


Figure 15



POLYPROTEIN CLEAVAGE SITES:

- ▽ host signal peptidase
- ▼ NS2(+NS3) metalloprotease
- ▼ NS3 (+NS4A) protease

Figure 16

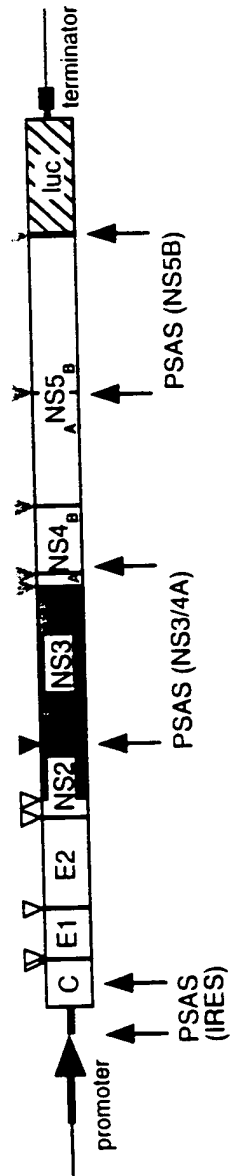


Figure 17A



Figure 17B



Figure 17C

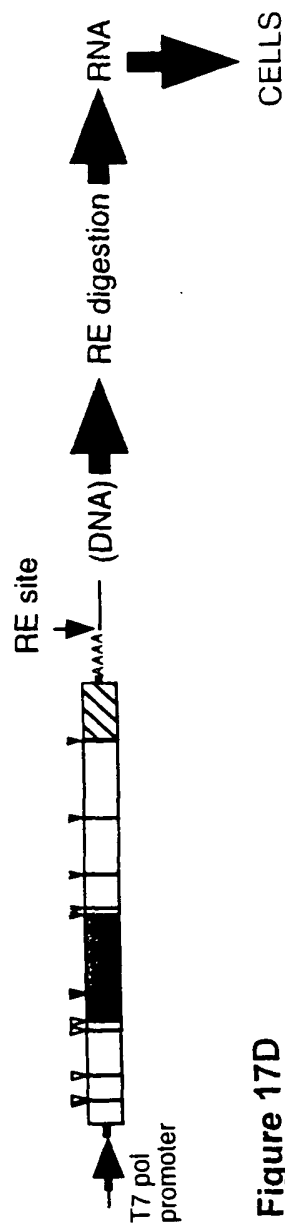


Figure 17D

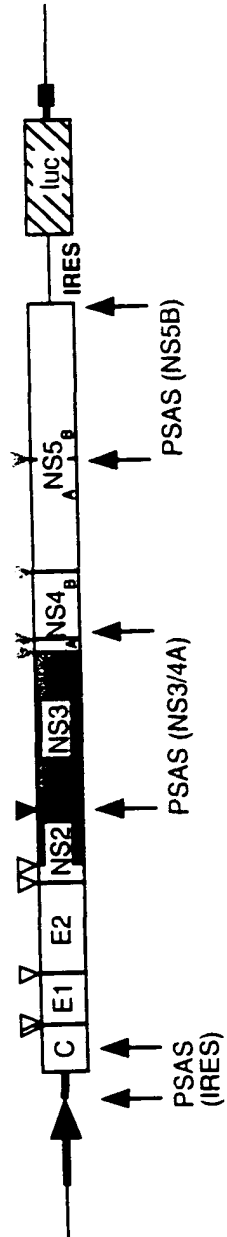


Figure 18

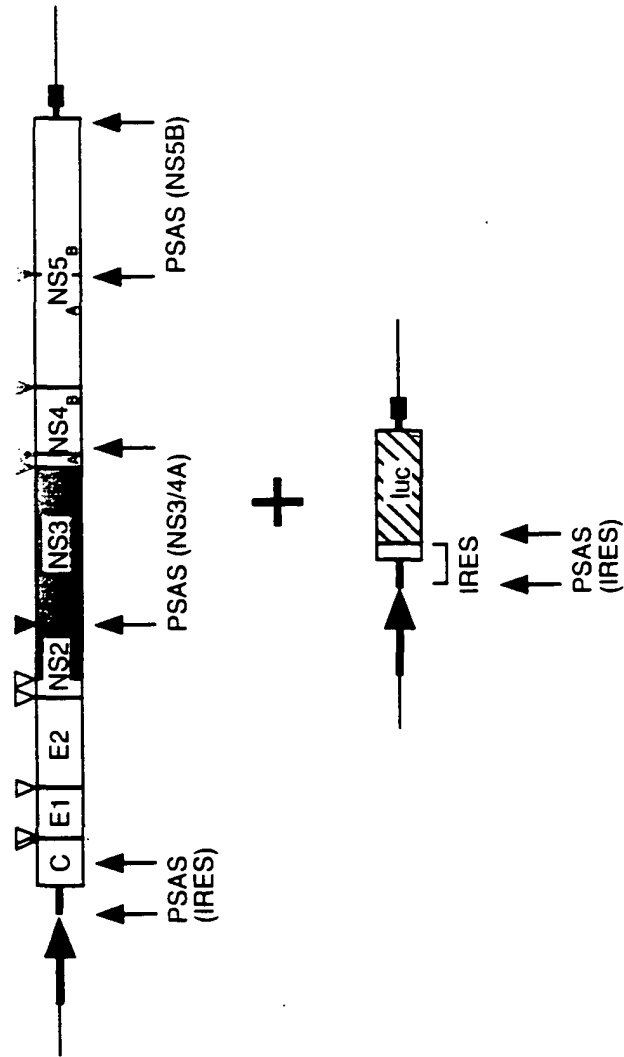


Figure 19

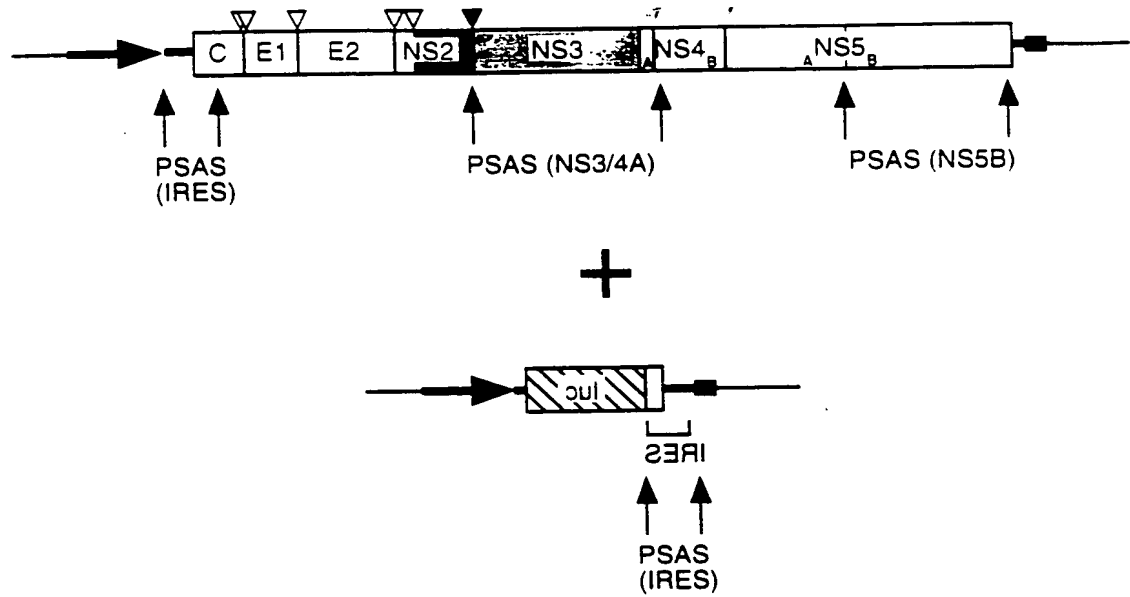


Figure 20

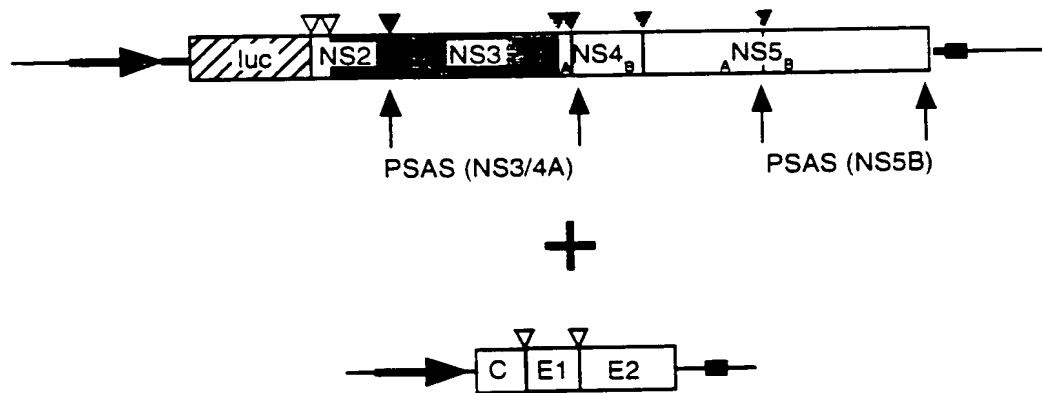


Figure 21

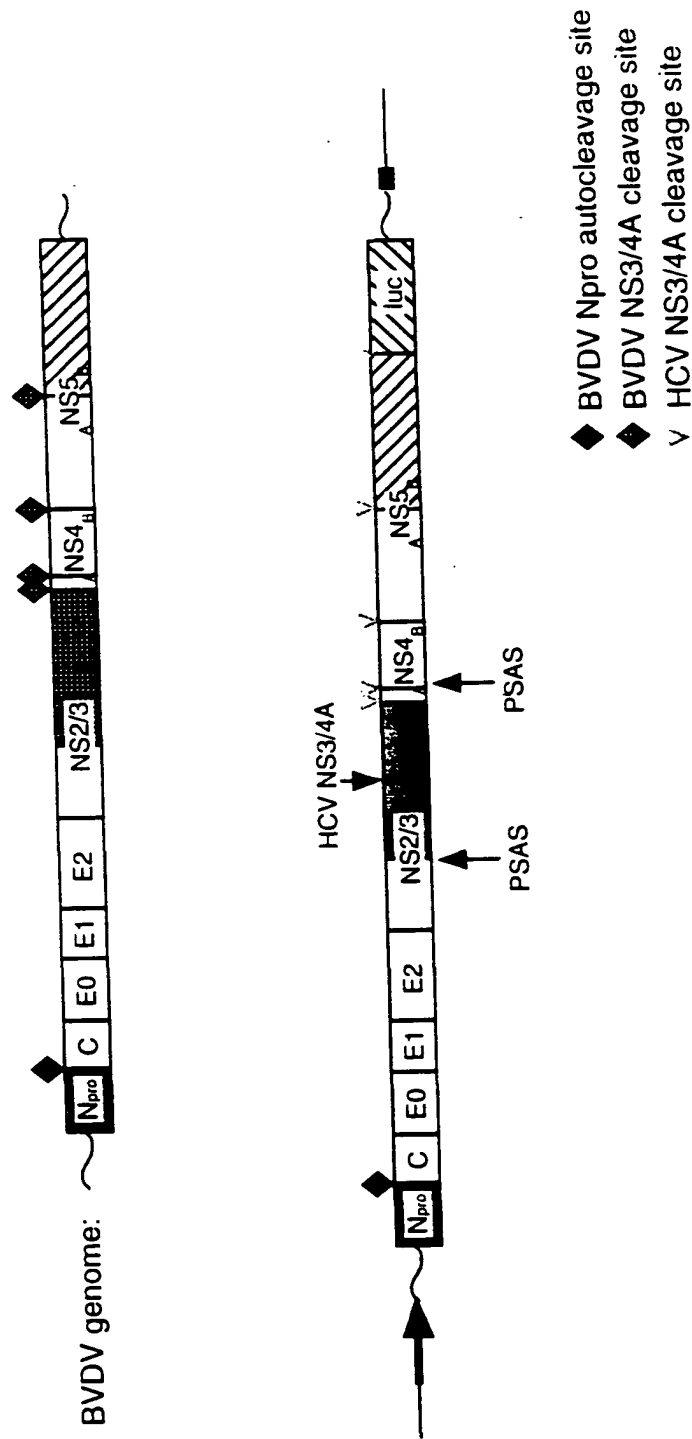


Figure 22

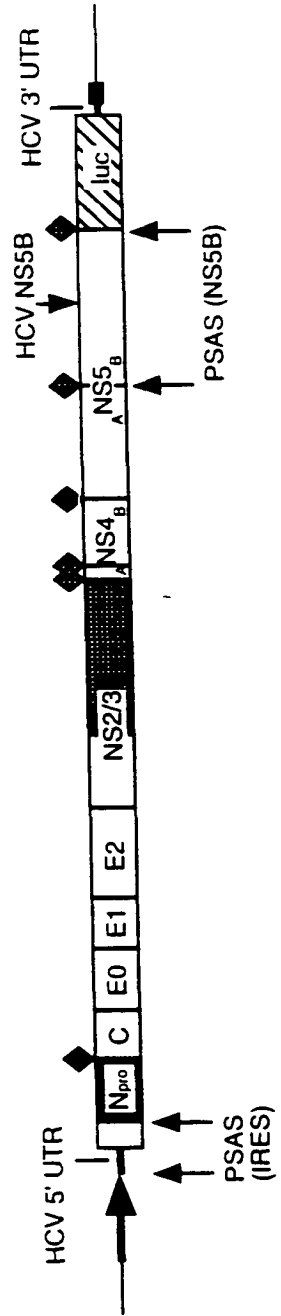
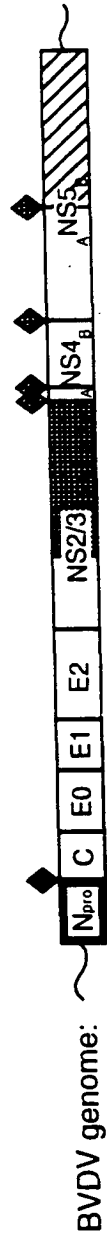


Figure 23

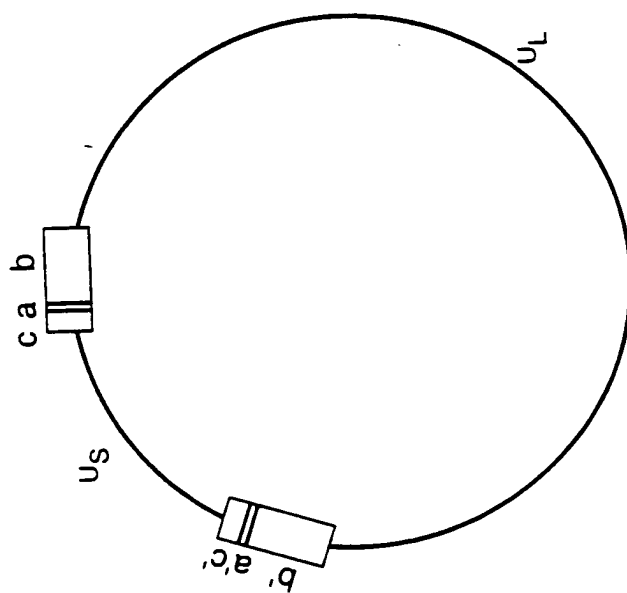
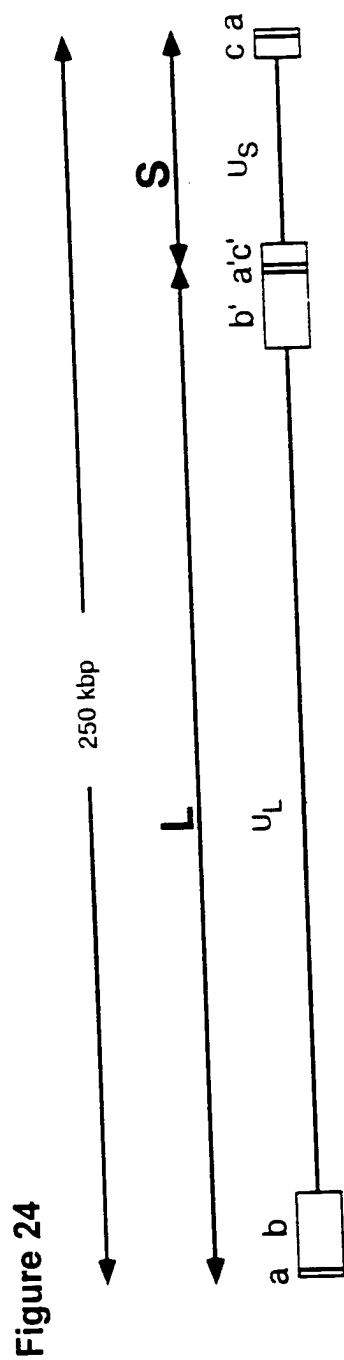
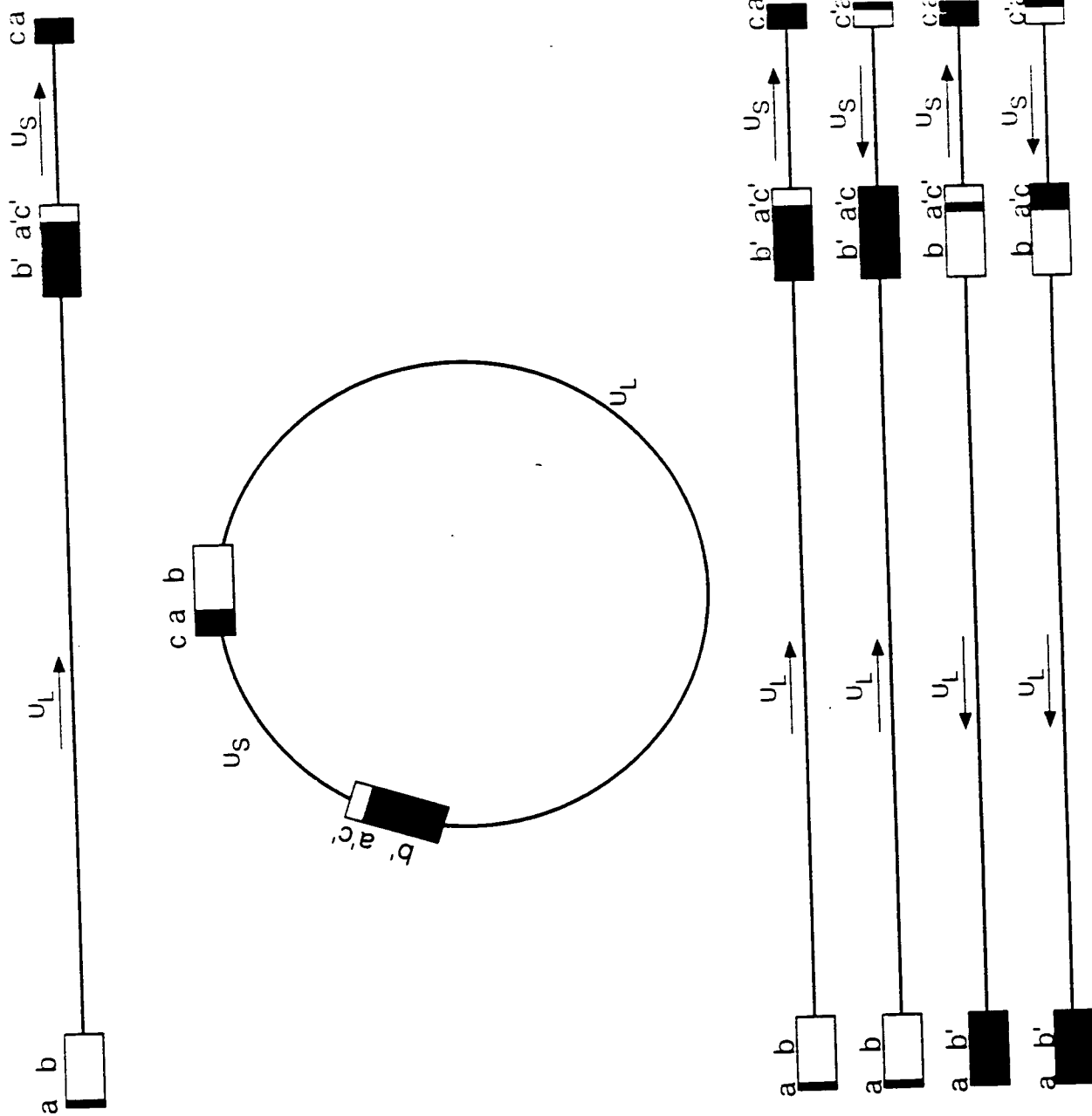


Figure 25



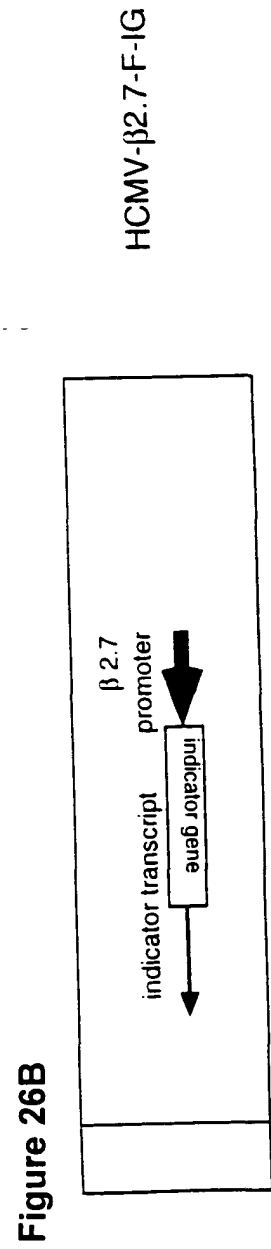
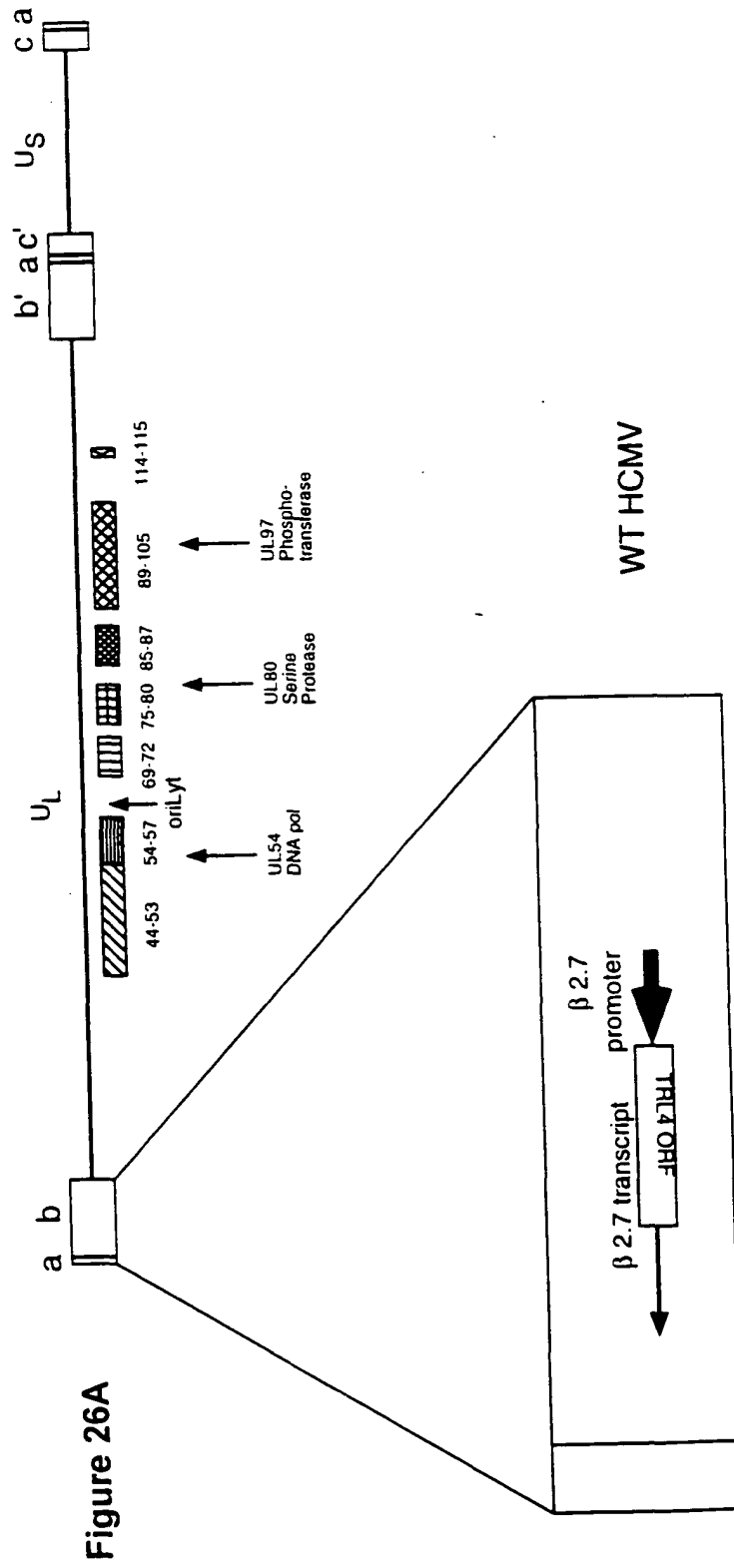
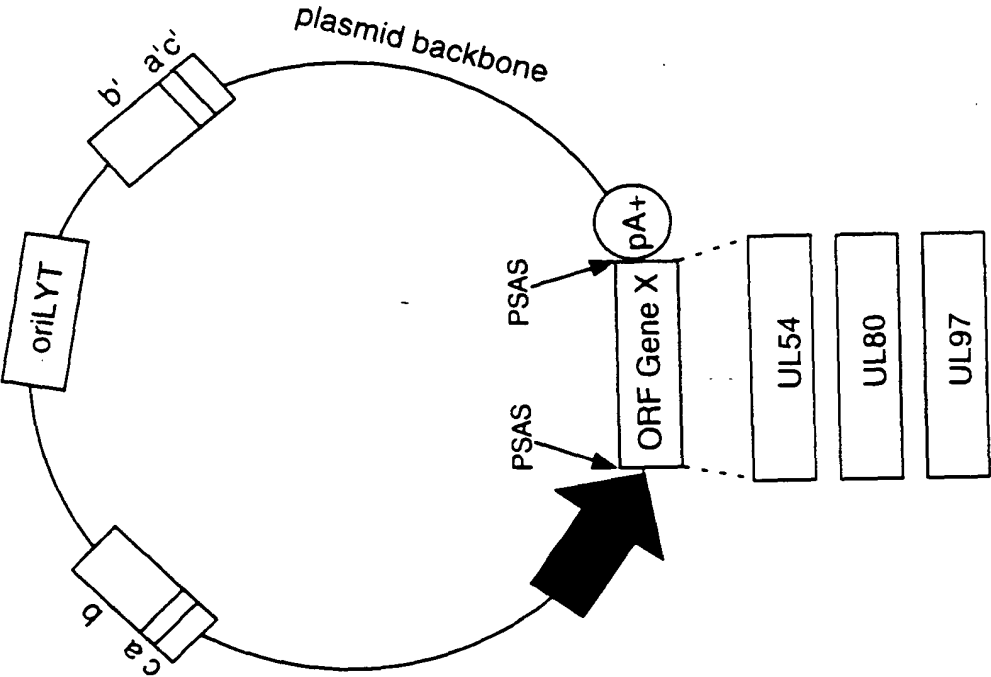


Figure 27



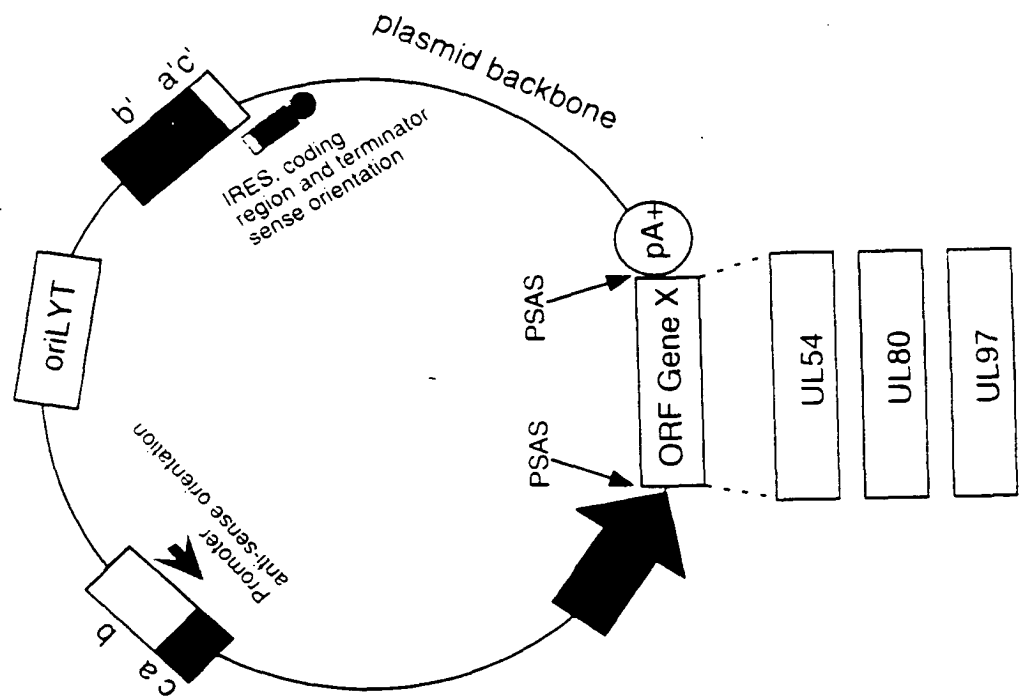
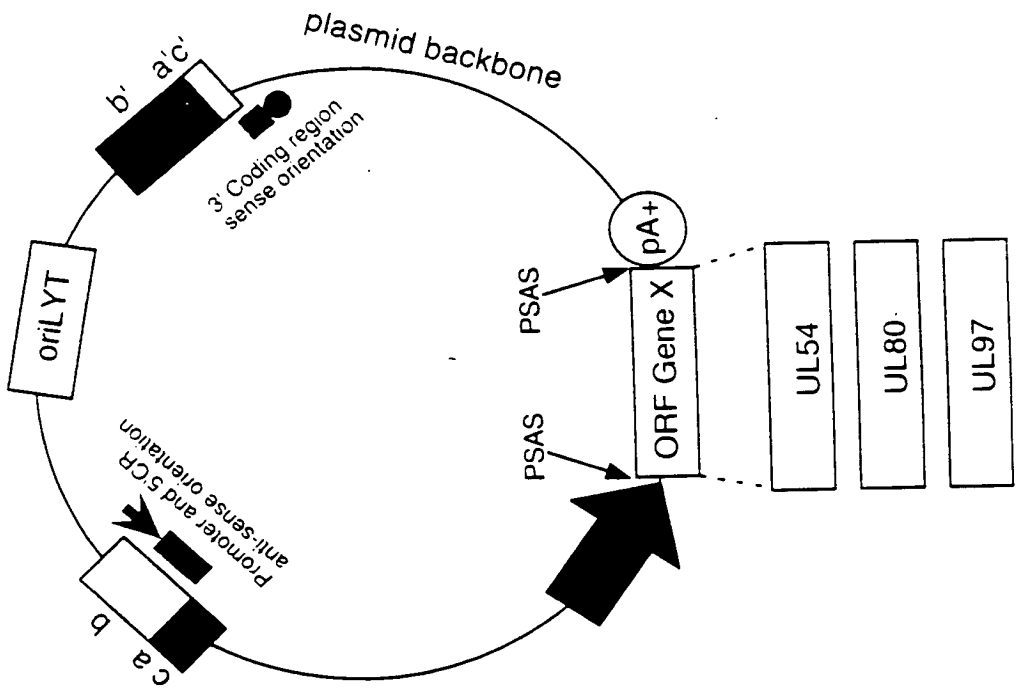


Figure 28

Figure 28 is a schematic diagram of a plasmid backbone. The plasmid backbone is a circular DNA molecule. It contains several key elements: a promoter region (a, b, c) with an anti-sense orientation; an IRES (Internal Ribosome Entry Site) region (b', a'c') with a sense orientation; an origin of lytic replication (oriLYT); an open reading frame (ORF Gene X) with a sense orientation; and a polyadenylation signal (pA+). The ORF Gene X is flanked by two unique long (UL) genes, UL54 and UL80, which are connected to the ORF Gene X by dashed lines. The UL97 gene is also shown, but it is not connected to the ORF Gene X. The plasmid backbone is labeled "plasmid backbone".

Figure 29



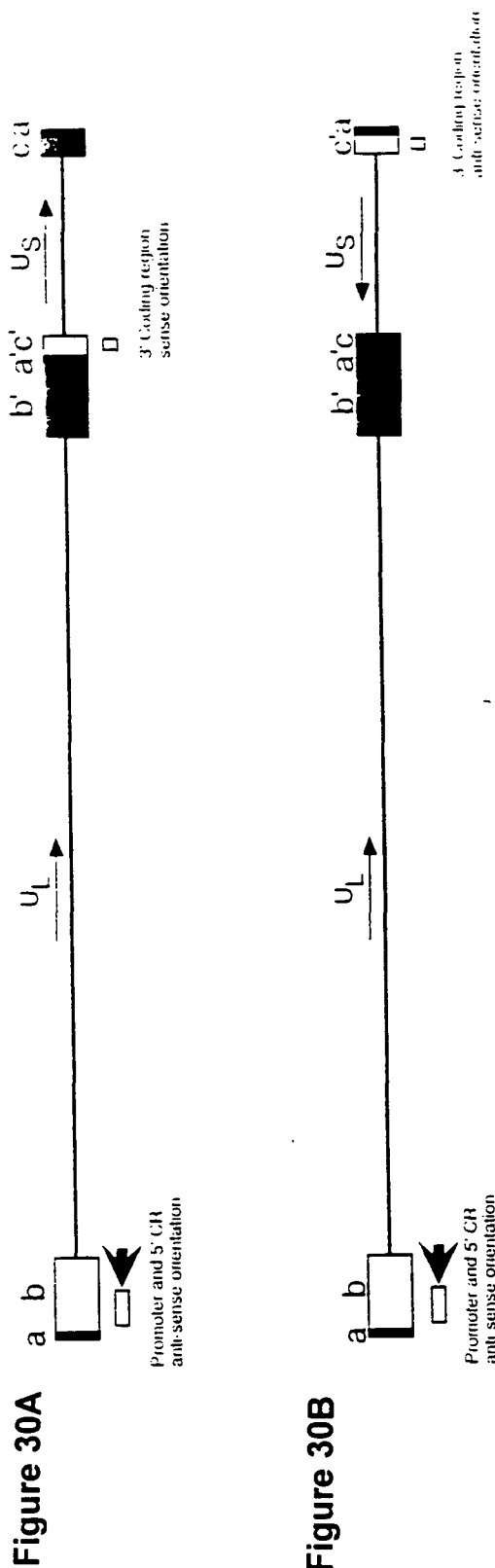


Figure 31

